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(54) **Laulimalide-derivates, their use and process for the production of laulimalide and laulimalide-derivates**

(57) Described are laulimalide-derivatives, their use and a process for the production of laulimalide (Fijanolide B; structure see formula I, in which X and X₁ has the meaning of oxygene, R₁ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has

the meaning of an β -epoxide and Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond) and its derivatives. The invention further relates to the intermediates used for the production of laulimalide and laulimalide-derivatives.

EP 1 295 886 A1

Description

[0001] The invention relates to laulimalide-derivatives, their use, and process for the production of laulimalide (Fijanolide B; structure see formula I, in which X and X₁ has the meaning of oxygene, R₁ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the meaning of an β -epoxide and Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond) and its derivatives. The invention further relates to the intermediates used for the production of laulimalide and laulimalide-derivatives.

[0002] The interest in a total synthesis of natural products, such as laulimalide has been kindled by the striking success of paclitaxel as a novel drug against previously incurable tumors. However, in view of the manifold problems met during the clinical application of paclitaxel, a great deal of effort has been focused on potential successors with the same mode of microtubule stabilizing antitumor action, however, with better bioavailability and higher activity against multidrug resistant tumor cells. Among recent advances have been epothilone B and derivatives, discodermolide and eleutherobin. Quite recently, it has been discovered that laulimalide, a metabolite from various marine sponges, also shows microtubule stabilization in eukaryotic cells, however, with better bioavailability and high antitumor activity against multidrug resistant cells lines. To date, only one total synthesis of laulimalide has been published along with several approaches to major fragments (Synthesis of Fragments:

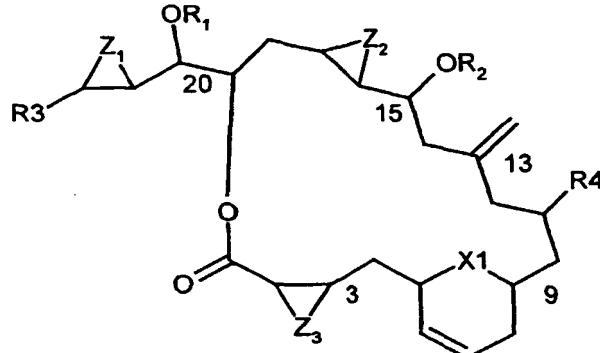
- (a) Shimizu, A.; Nishiyama, S. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1997, 38, 6011-6014.
- (b) Shimizu, A.; Nishiyama, S. *Synlett* 1998, 1209-1210.
- (c) Ghosh, A. K.; Mathivanan, P.; Cappiello, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1997, 38, 2427-2430.
- (d) Ghost, A. K.; Wong, Y. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2000, 41, 2319-2322.
- (e) Mulzer, J.; Hanbauer, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2000, 41, 33-36.
- (f) Dorling, E. K.; $\ddot{\text{O}}$ hler, E.; Mulzer, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2000, 41, 6323-6326.
- (g) Dorling, E. K.; $\ddot{\text{O}}$ hler, E.; Mantoulidis, A.; Mulzer, J. *Synlett* 2001, 1105-1108.
- (h) Nadolski, G. T.; Davidson, B. S. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2001 42, 797-800.
- (i) Messenger, B. T.; Davidson, B. S. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2001 42, 801-804.
- (j) Paterson, I.; Savi, C. D.; Tudge, M. *Org. Lett.* 2001, 3, 213-216.

[0003] Total synthesis: Ghost, A. K.; Wong, Y. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2000, 122, 11027-11028. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2001, 42, 3399-3402).

[0004] There is a high demand for further active compounds which can be used for different deseases, and which show a reasonable bioavailability together with antitumor activity. Further, there is a high demand for an affective process for the production of said natural product compounds.

[0005] The disadvantages of the known process is the lower yield combined with the huge amount of process steps.

[0006] It has now been found that laulimalid derivatives of general formula I



(1),

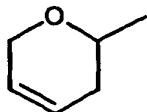
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in which

R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -alkyl, β -alkyl, methylmethylether, alkyl

	R ³	optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group, has the meaning of a five or six membered, optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl ring, or a five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated cycloalkyl ring, which can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR ⁵ ,
5	R ⁴	has the meaning of α -alkyl, β -alkyl, aryl or trifluoromethyl,
	X ₁	has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR ⁵ , in which
	R ⁵	has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl,
	Z ₁	has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group -CH ₂ -, -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -, =C(OH) ₂ , =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR ⁶ or =NR ⁷ ,
10	Z ₂	has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α - or β -epoxide), sulphur or the group -CH ₂ -, -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -, =C(OH) ₂ , =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR ⁶ or =NR ⁷ ,
	Z ₃	has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,
	R ⁶	has the meaning of alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and
15	R ⁷	has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R ³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring

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25 and X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the meaning of β -epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond, overcome the known disadvantages.

30 [0007] The inventive compounds can be used as medicament for the treatment of cancer, such as solid tumors and Leukemia, autoimmune diseases, such as psoriasis, alopecia and multiple sklerose, chemotherapeutically induced alopecia and mukositis, cardiovascular diseases, such as stenosis, arteriosclerosis and restenosis, infectious diseases caused by unicellulare parasites, such as trypanosoma, toxoplasma or plasmodium, or nephrological diseases caused by fungi, such as glomerulonephritis, chronical neurodegenerative diseases, such as Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson disease, AIDS dementia and Alzheimer's diseases, acute neurodegenerative disease, such as mia of the brain and neurotraumata, virale infektions, such as wie z. B. Cytomegalus-infectiones, herpes, hepatitis B and C, and HIV diseases.

35 [0008] Thus, the use of the inventive compounds is also claimed matter.

40 [0009] For the use of the compounds of general formula I as medicament, compounds are brought into a pharmaceutical formulation, which beside the active inventive compound further comprises organic or inorganic inert carrier materials, such as water, gelatin, gum Arabic, lactose, starch, magnesia stearate, talc, vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols, etc.

45 Said formulations can be used for enteral or parenteral applications.

These pharmaceutical formulations can be applied in solid form, such as tablets, pills, suppositories, capsules; or in fluid form, such as solutions, suspensions, or emulsions.

50 If necessary, these formulations further comprise additives, such as preservatives, stabilizers, or emulgators; and salts for the change of the osmotic pressure or as buffer.

For parenteral application special injectable solutions or suspensions, especially liquid solutions of the active compound in polyhydroxy ethoxylated castor-oil are suitable.

55 [0010] As carrier systems it is also possible to use salts, such as gall acid, or plant or animal phospholipids, or a mixture thereof, as well as liposomes or compartments thereof.

[0011] For an oral application, especially tablets, pills or capsules can be used, which comprise talcum, and/ or hydrocarbon carriers or binders, such as lactose, maize or potatoe starch.

The application is also possible as fluid formulation, such as juice, added with sweeteners, or if necessary with one or two artificials.

60 [0012] The dosis of the active ingredients can vary, depending on the way of application, age and weight of the patient, as well as difficulties with respect to hat disease, and other problems.

[0013] The daily dosis is 0,5-1000 mg, especially 50-200 mg. The dosis can be applied as single dosis, or separated as two or more daily dosages.

The formulations and applicable forms of the inventive compounds described above, are also claimed matter of the

instant invention.

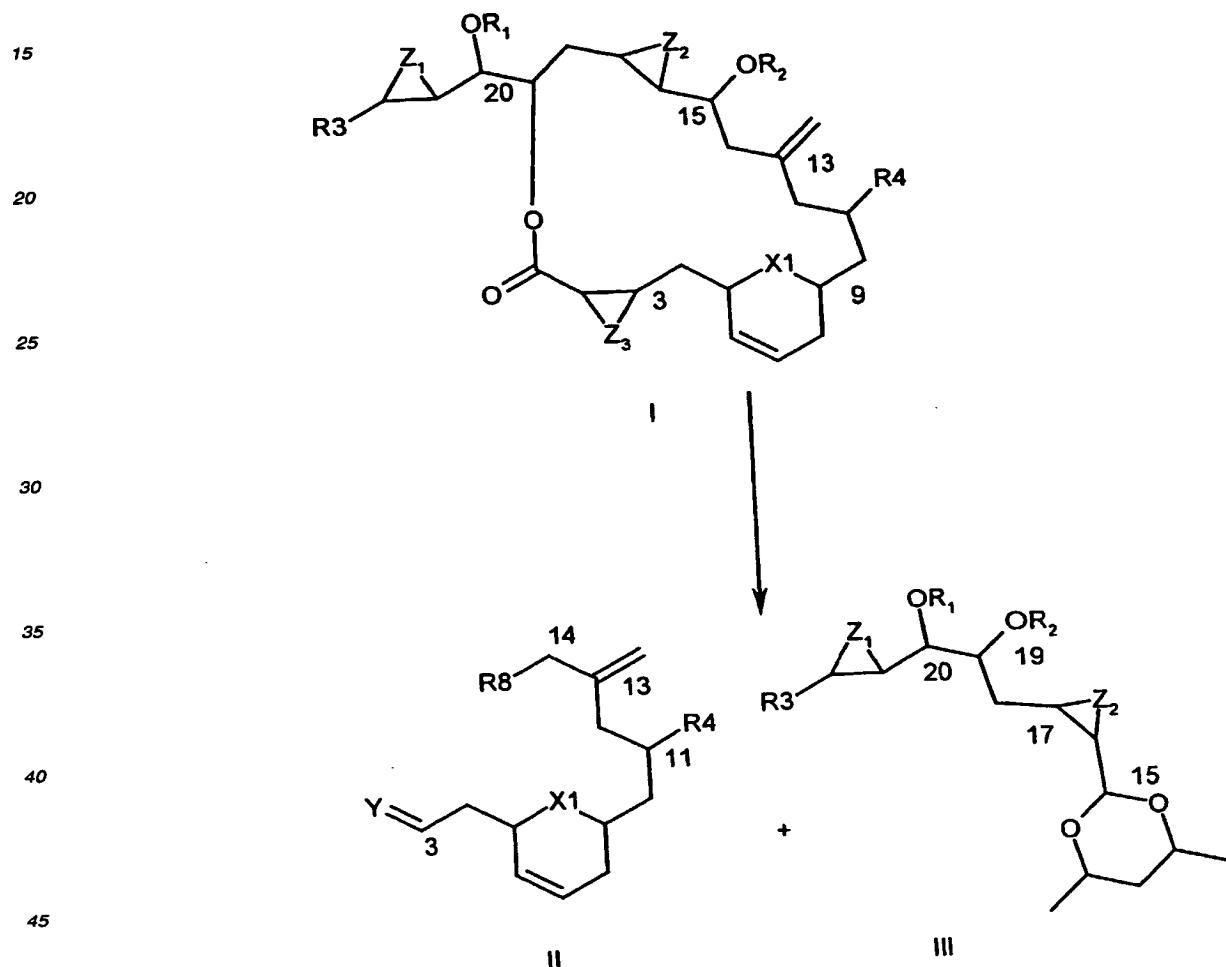
[0014] Further claimed matter are medicaments comprising one or more compounds of general formula I, optionally together with suitable formulations and vehicles, as described above.

[0015] It has further been found that the inventive process for the production of laulimalide and laulimalide derivatives overcomes the known disadvantages of the state of the art process.

The retrosynthetic strategy of the process is illustrated in Scheme 1. The key step of the process is the Lewis acid mediated addition of compound II to the acetal moiety of compound III to form the C14 -15-bond.

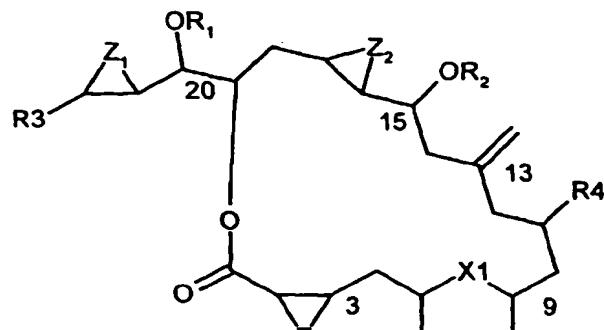
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Scheme 1



50 [0016] The instant invention therefore concerns a process for the production of laulimalide and laulimalide derivatives of general formula I

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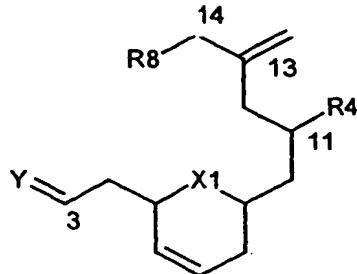


in which R¹, R², R³, R⁴, X₁, Z₁, Z₂, Z₃ have the meaning as defined above, characterised in by reacting a compound of general formula II

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(II),

in which

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R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and

R⁸ has the meaning of hydrogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein

M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In, and

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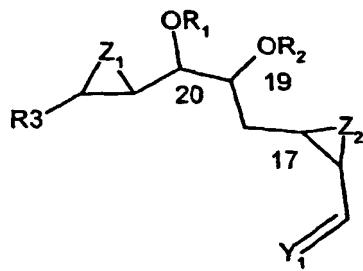
Y has the meaning of oxygen or the group =CH(OH), (Z) or (E)- CH-COOH, (Z) or (E)- =CH-COOR⁹ or (Z) or (E)-CHHal, in which

R⁹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl,

with a compound of general formula III

50

55



(III),

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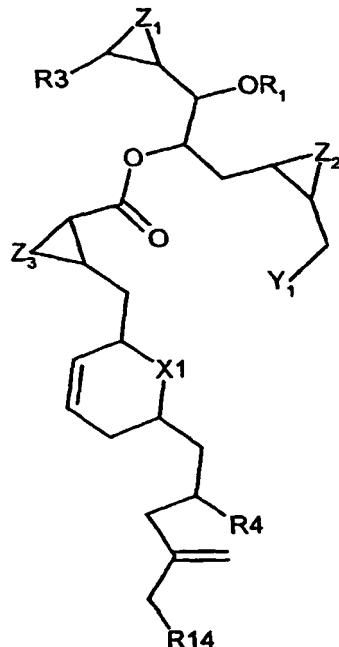
in which

R¹, R³, Z₁ und Z₂ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and
R² has the meaning of hydrogen, methylmethylether, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group, or a group -COCH₂B, wherein
20 B has the meaning of the group -SiR¹⁰, -SeR¹¹, -Se(O)R¹¹, -TeR¹¹, -PO(OR¹¹)₃ or -P(O)(OCH₂CR¹⁰)₂, in which
R¹⁰ has the meaning of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, or the group -CF₃, or -CH₂OR¹¹, in which
R¹¹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and
25 Y₁ has the meaning of oxygen, or an alkyl acetal of the group -CH(OR¹²)₂, or a five membered O, O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, or six membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, and
R¹² has the meaning of alkyl,

30 to form an intermediate of general formula IV

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(IV),

in which

5 R¹, R³, R⁴, X₁ and Z₁-Z₃ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and
 Y₁ has the meaning defined above under formula III, and
 R¹⁴ has the meaning of hydrogen, halogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein
 M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In,

which is cyclized to the compounds of general formula I.

[0017] Preferred Laulimalid derivatives of general formula I are those, in which

10 R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, methyl-methylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

15 R³ has the meaning of a five or six membered, optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl ring, or a five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl ring, which can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵,

20 R⁴ has the meaning of α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, aryl or trifluoromethyl,

25 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵, in which

30 R⁵ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl or aryl,

35 Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷,

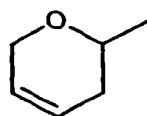
40 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α - or β -epoxide), sulphur or the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷,

45 Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

50 R⁶ has the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl or aryl, and

55 R⁷ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl or aryl,

and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring



45 and X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the meaning of β -epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

[0018] Especially preferred are those laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, according to claims 1 and 2, in which

50 R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, methyl-methylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

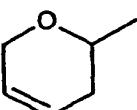
55 R³ has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, furan, oxazole, thiazole, imidazole, pyrazole, pyridin, pyrimidine, triazine, quinolin, isoquinolin or benzo derivatives thereof, or a five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl ring, which can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵,

60 R⁴ has the meaning of α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,

65 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵, in which

5 R⁵ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl,
 Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the
 group -CH₂- , -CH₂-CH₂- , =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷,
 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α- or β-epoxide),
 sulphur or the group -CH₂- , -CH₂-CH₂- , =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷
 5 Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond
 R⁶ has the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl, and
 R⁷ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl,

10 and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring

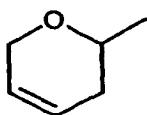


20 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α-methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the
 meaning of β-epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

[0019] Of special interest are those laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, in which

25 R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α-C₁-C₆-alkyl, β- C₁-C₆-alkyl, methyl-
 methylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl pro-
 tecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,
 R³ has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, furan, oxazole, thiazole,
 imidazole, pyrazole, pyridin, pyrimidine, triazine, quinolin, isoquinolin or benzo derivatives thereof, or a
 five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl ring, which
 can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵,
 30 R⁴ has the meaning of α- C₁-C₆-alkyl, β- C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,
 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen,
 Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen,
 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α- or β-epoxide) and
 Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

35 and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring



45 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α-methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the
 meaning of β-epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

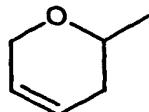
[0020] Of further special interest are those laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, in which

50 R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α-C₁-C₆-alkyl, β- C₁-C₆-alkyl, methyl-
 methylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl pro-
 tecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,
 R³ has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, 1,3-thiazoles or 2- and 3-pyridyl, or a six membered
 optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated cyclohexyl ring, which can be interrupted by ox-
 ygen,
 55 R⁴ has the meaning of α- C₁-C₆-alkyl, β- C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,
 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen,
 Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen,
 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α- or β-epoxide) and

5 Z_3 has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R^3 stands for the cycloalkyl ring

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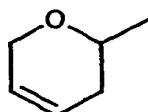
X_1 has the meaning of oxygen, R^1 has the meaning of α -methyl, Z_1 has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z_2 has the meaning of β -epoxide if Z_3 has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

15 [0021] Of most interest are those laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, in which

R^1 and R^2 independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, methyl-methylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

20 R^3 has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, 1,3-thiazoles, 2- and 3-pyridyl or the group

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which is substituted with methyl,

30 R^4 has the meaning of α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,

X_1 has the meaning of oxygen,

Z_1 has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond,

Z_2 has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, and

Z_3 has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

35 and the optical isomers and salts thereof.

[0022] Preferred protecting groups are silyl protecting groups, such as trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, tributylsilyl, tributyl-dipropyl-silyl, triisopropylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl or t-butyldimethylsilyl, or other protecting groups, such as for example acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate.

40 [0023] Halogene (Hal) has the meaning of chloro, bromo or iodine.

[0024] Alkyl stands for a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched alkyl chain, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl, butyl, iso-butyl, sec. butyl, pentyl, iso-pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl.

[0025] Cycloalkyl stands for a monocyclic alkyl ring, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl or cyclodecyl; and for a bicyclic ring or tricyclic ring, such as adamantanyl, which each can partially be saturated.

45 [0026] Alkenyl stands for a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched alkenyl chain, having 2 - 6, preferred 2 - 4 carbon atoms, such as vinyl, propen-1-yl, propen-2-yl, but-1-en-1-yl, but-1-en-2-yl, but-2-en-1-yl, but-2-en-2-yl, 2-methyl-prop-2-en-1-yl, 2-methyl-prop-1-en-1-yl, but-1-en-3-yl, but-3-en-1-yl, allyl.

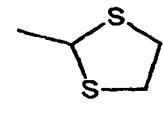
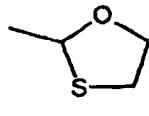
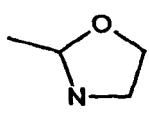
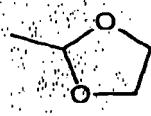
[0027] Aryl has the meaning of a ring, consisting of 5 - 12 carbon atoms, such as naphthyl, biphenyl, and preferred a phenyl ring.

50 [0028] Heteroaryl has the meaning of a ring, consisting of 4 - 12 carbon atoms, which can be condensed with benzene. For example, a five membered ring has the meaning of thiophene, furan, oxazole, thiazole, imidazole, pyrazole or benzo derivatives thereof; and a six membered ring has the meaning of pyridin, pyrimidine, triazine, quinolin, isoquinolin or benzo derivatives thereof, and preferred thiazole and pyridin, especially 1,3-thiazole and 2- and 3-pyridyl.

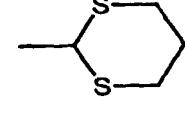
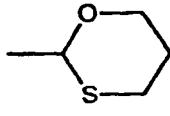
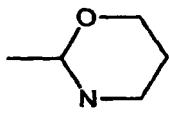
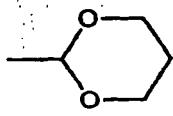
[0029] Cyclic acetal stands for a ring, such as

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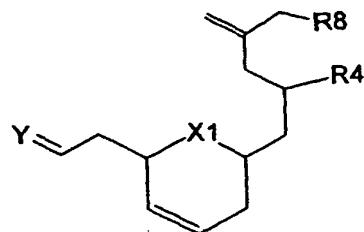
which can optionally be substituted with C₁-C₁₀-alkyl.

15 [0030] A further matter of the invention are the valuable intermediates which can preferably be used for the produc-

tion of laulimalide and its derivatives.

Therefore, inventive matter are also the intermediates of general formula II

20



25

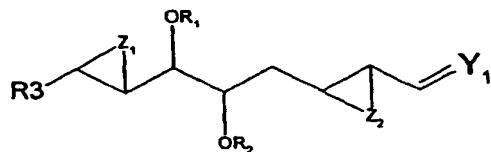
(II),

in which

35 R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and
 R⁸ has the meaning of hydrogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein
 M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In, and
 Y has the meaning of oxygen or the group =CH(OH), (Z) or (E)-CH-COOH, (Z) or (E)-=CH-COOR⁹ or (Z)
 or (E)-CHHal, in which
 40 R⁹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl,

the intermediates of general formula III

45



50

(III),

55

in which

R¹, R³, Z₁ und Z₂ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and

10 R² has the meaning of hydrogene, methylmethylether, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group, or a group -COCH₂B, wherein

5 B has the meaning of the group -SiR¹⁰, -SeR¹¹, -Se(O)R¹¹, -TeR¹¹, -PO(OR¹¹)₃ or -P(O)(OCH₂CR¹⁰)₂, in which

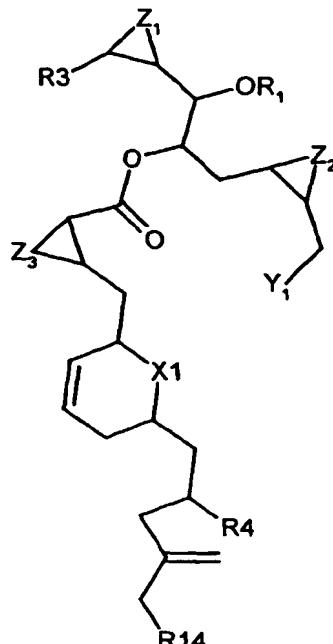
R¹⁰ has the meaning of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, or the group -CF₃, or -CH₂OR¹¹, in which

R¹¹ has the meaning of hydrogene, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and

Y₁ has the meaning of oxygene, or an alkyl acetal of the group -CH(OR¹²)₂, or a five membered O, O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, or six membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, and

R¹² has the meaning of alkyl,

10 and the intermediates of general formula IV



40 (IV),

45 in which

R¹, R³, R⁴, X₁ and Z₁-Z₃ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and

Y₁ has the meaning defined above under formula III, and

R¹⁴ has the meaning of hydrogen, halogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein

M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In,

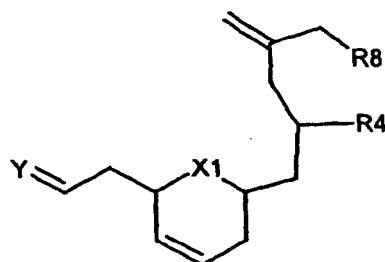
50 for the production of compounds of general formula I.

[0031] The intermediates of general formula II,

55

5

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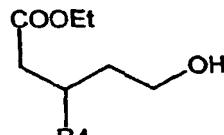
II),

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I, and R⁸ has the meaning of hydrogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In, and Y has the meaning of oxygen or the group 20 =CH(OH), (Z) or (E)-CH-COOH, (Z) or (E)-=CH-COOR⁹ or (Z) or (E)-CHHal, in which R⁹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, which are useful for the production of laulimalide and laulimalide derivatives of general formula I, can be produced via a process, which is characterized in by reacting

a) an alcohol compound of general formula II-2)

25

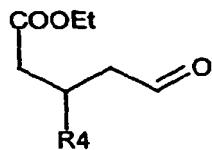
30



II-2),

35 in which R⁴ has the meaning as defined under formula I, in a suitable solvent together with a suitable oxidant to give an aldehyde compound of general formula II-3)

40



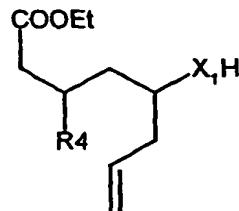
II-3),

in which R⁴ has the meaning as defined under formula I,

50 b) reacting aldehyde compound of general formula II-3) in a suitable solvent with a suitable alkylating agent to give a compound of general formula II-4)

55

5



10

II-4),

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

15

c) reacting compound II-4) with an amine of general formula II-4a

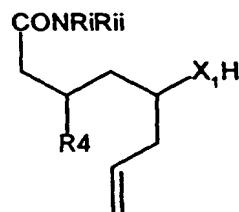


(II-4a),

20

in which R^I and R^{II} independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl, to give a compound of general formula II-5)

25



30

II-5),

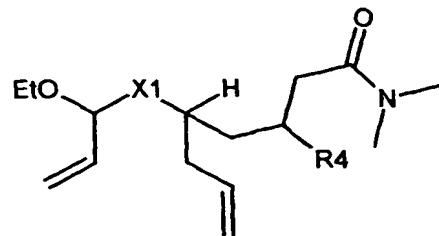
35

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I and R^I and R^{II} have the meaning as defined under formula II-4a,

40

d) reacting compound II-5) in a suitable solvent with a suitable acetal and a suitable hydroxy compound to give a compound of general formula II-6)

45



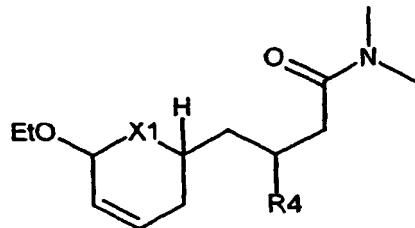
50

II-6),

55

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

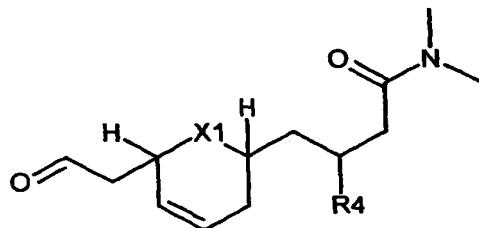
5
e) deoxygenating compound II-6) in a suitable solvent with a suitable catalyst, to give a compound of general formula II-7)



15
II-7),

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

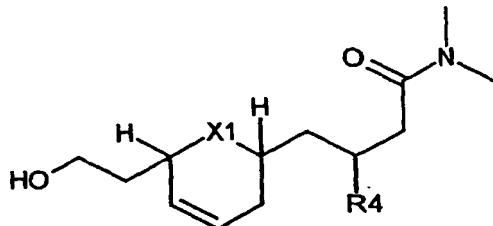
20
f) reacting compound II-7) with a suitable vinyl ether and a suitable perchlorate in a suitable solvent, to give a compound of general formula II-8)



30
II-8)

35
in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

40
g) reacting aldehyde compound II-8) with a suitable reductant in a suitable solvent to give an alcohol compound of general formula II-9)



50
II-9)

55
in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

h) reacting a solution of alcohol compound II-9) in a suitable organic base and with a silyl chloride or a triflak (Si)

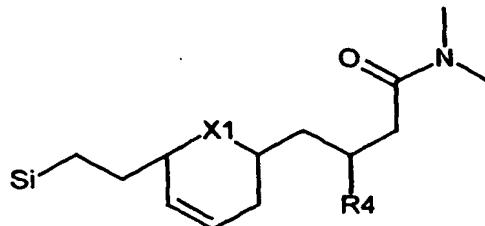
of general formula II-9a)



5

in which R^{21} , R^{22} and R^{23} independently from each other have the meaning of α - or β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, to give an amide compound of general formula II-10)

10



20

II-10)

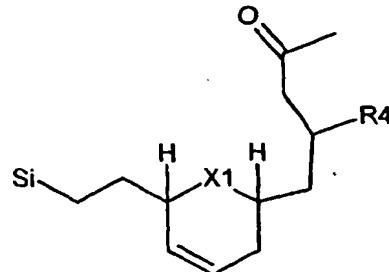
25

in which R^4 and X_1 have the meaning as defined under formula I and Si has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

25

i) reacting amide compound of general formula II-10) with a metal organic compound and in a suitable solvent to give a ketone compound of general formula II-11)

30



40

II-11),

45

in which R^4 and X_1 have the meaning as defined under formula I and Si has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

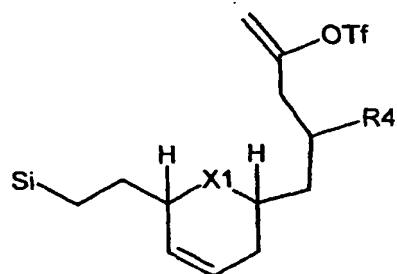
j) reacting the ketone compound II-11) with a suitable strong amide base in a suitable solvent, and accordingly with a suitable acylating agent in a suitable solvent to give an enoltriflate of general formula II-12)

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II-12)

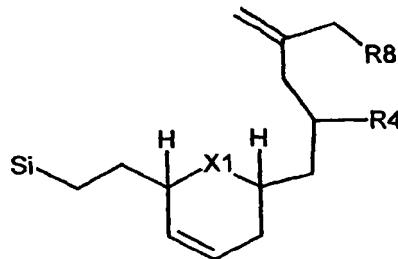
in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I and Si has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

20

k) reacting enoltriflate compound II-12) with a suitable Pd catalyst and with alkali chloride in a suitable solvent, and accordingly with TMSCH₂MgCl to give compound II-13)

25

30



35

II-13)

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I, R⁸ has the meaning as defined under formula II, and Sil has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

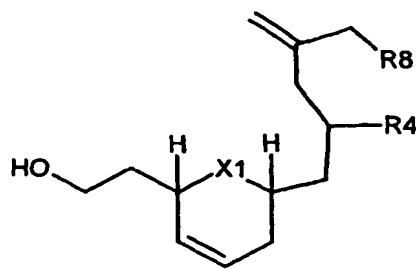
40

l) reacting compounds of general formula II-13) with a suitable ionic fluoride in a suitable solvent to give compound II-14)

45

50

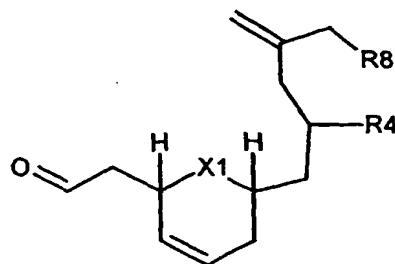
55



15 II-14)

20 in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I, and R⁸ has the meaning as defined under formula II,

25 m) reacting compound II-14) with a suitable oxidant in a suitable solvent to give an aldehyde compound of general formula II-15)



35 II-15)

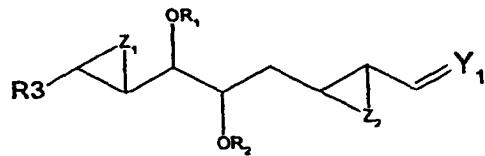
40 in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I, and R⁸ has the meaning as defined under formula II, and

45 n) reacting aldehyde compound II-15) with a phosphonyl acetic ester of general formula II-15a)



50 in which R^x and R^y independently from each other have the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, halo-C₁-C₆-alkyl or phenyl, and with 18-crown-6, and a suitable strong amid base, in a suitable solvent to give the intermediate compound of general formula II).

55 The intermediates of general formula III,



(III),

10

in which

15 R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and
 R² has the meaning of hydrogene, methylmethylether, paramethyloxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group, or a group -COCH₂B, wherein

20 B has the meaning of the group -SiR¹⁰, -SeR¹¹, -Se(O)R¹¹, -TeR¹¹, -PO(OR¹¹)₃ or -P(O)(OCH₂CR¹⁰)₂, in which

25 R¹⁰ has the meaning of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, or the group -CF₃, or -CH₂OR¹¹, in which

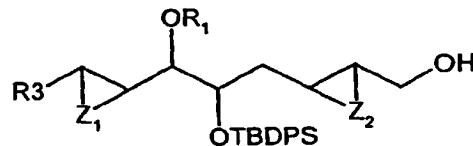
30 R¹¹ has the meaning of hydrogene, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and

35 Y₁ has the meaning of oxygene, or an alkyl acetal of the group -CH(OR¹²)₂, or a five membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, or six membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, and

40 R¹² has the meaning of alkyl, can be produced via a process,

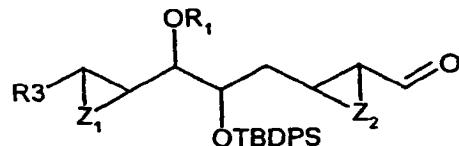
which is characterized in by reacting

45 o) an alcohol compound of general Formula III-16)



III-16),

55 in which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I, with a suitable oxidant in a suitable solvent to give an aldehyde compound of general formula III-17)

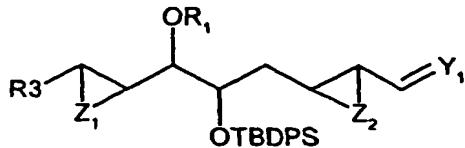


50

III-17),

55 in which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I,

60 p) reacting a compound of general formula III-17) with an acetal in a suitable solvent to give a compound of general Formula III-18)

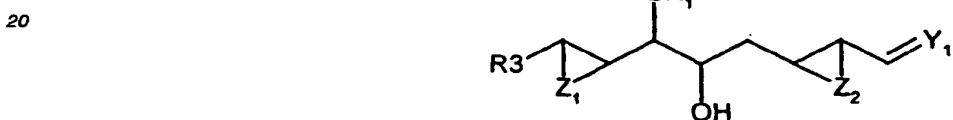


III-18),

10

in which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I, and Y₁, has the meaning as defined under formula III,

15 q) reacting a compound of general formula III-18) with a suitable ionic fluoride in a suitable solvent to an alcohol compound of general formula III-19)



25

III-19),

30 in which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I, and Y₁, has the meaning as defined under formula III, and

r) reacting a compound of general formula III-19) with a suitable tertiary amine in a suitable solvent, and accordingly with a solution of a phosphoro acetyl chloride of general formula III-19a

35 $(R^qO)_2P(O)CH_2COCl$ (III-19a),

in which R^q has the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, halo-C₁-C₆-alkyl or aryl, in a suitable organic base to give a compound of general formula III.

40 [0032] According to the process for the production of the intermediates supra, a suitable solvent in reaction step a), b), d), e), f), g), i), j), k), l), m), n), o), p), q) and r) is for example ether, tetrahydrofuran, methylene chloride, etc.; a suitable oxidant in reaction step a), m) and o) is for example 1,1,1-triacetoxy-1,1-dihydro-1,2-benz-iodoxol-3(1H)-one (Dess-Martin periodinane), a combination of dimethylsulfoxide, oxalyl chloride or a tertiary amine (Swern-oxidation), etc.; a suitable alkylating agent in reaction step b) is for example allyl-diisopinocamphenyl-borane (Ipc₂Ball), or alkyl-cyclopentadienyl-[2,2-dimethyl- α , α , α ', α '-tetra-phenyl-1,3-dioxolanyl]-titanium, etc.; a suitable acetal in reaction step d) and p) is for example acrolein-diethylacetal, etc.; a suitable hydroxy compound in reaction step d) is for example an alcohol, such as ethanol, etc.; a suitable vinyl ether in reaction step f) is for example vinyl-tert-butyl-dimethyl-silyl-ether, etc.; a suitable catalyst in reaction step e) and f) is for example di-chloro-di-triphenyl-phosphino-benzylidene-ruthenium, etc.; a suitable reductant in reaction step g) is for example sodium borohydride, lithium aluminium hydride, diisobutylaluminium-hydride, lithium borohydride, etc.; a suitable metal organic compound in reaction step i) is for example methyl lithium, methyl magnesium bromide, etc.; a suitable alkali chloride in reaction step k) is for example LiCl, NaCl, KCl, RbCl, CsCl, etc., a suitable a strong amide base in reaction step j) and n) is for example KHMDS, NaHMDS, LDA, dicyclohexyl-isopropyl-

lithium amide, etc.;
 a suitable acylating agent in reaction step j) is for example $\text{PhN}(\text{OTf})_2$ or Tf_2O , tosyl chloride, mesyl chloride, etc.;
 a suitable Pd catalyst in reaction step k) is for example $\text{Pd}(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_4$, tris-di-benzylideneacetone-dipalladium, etc.;
 a suitable ionic fluoride in reaction step l) and q) is for example tetra-n-butylammoniumfluoride (TBAF), hydrogen
 5 fluoride in acetonitrile, pyridine, etc.;
 a suitable tertiary amine in reaction step r) is for example 4-dimethylamino-pyridine (DMAP), pyridine, collidine, etc.;
 a suitable organic base in reaction step h) and r) is for example triethylamine, pyridine, 2,6-ditert-butylpyridine, ethyl-
 diisopropyl amine, etc.;
 a suitable perchlorate in reaction step f) is for example lithium perchlorate, etc.
 10 [0033] The following process examples describe the production of the inventive intermediate compounds, and further
 describe the feasibility of the inventive process, however, not restricting the process to compounds described in these
 process examples.

1.0 Process Examples

15

1.1 In General

[0034] Unless otherwise stated, solvents were dried by distillation under argon, from Na (toluene), Na / K (Et_2O),
 20 potassium (THF), CaH_2 (Et_3N , DMF), P_2O_5 (CH_2Cl_2), KOH (pyridine) and Mg (MeOH, EtOH). All other commercially
 available reagents were used without further purification unless specified otherwise. All reactions were performed in
 oven-dried glassware under argon. Chromatography refers to flash column chromatography on silica gel 60 (230-400
 mesh). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Al-backed plates (Merck silica gel 60 F_{254}) and visualised
 by using either a UV lamp, phosphomolybdic acid, sulphuric acidic/anisaldehyde or potassium permanganate solutions.
 25 Melting points (mp) are uncorrected. Optical rotations are reported in g/100 ml. Infrared spectra (IR) were measured
 as evaporated films on single crystal silica plates and reported in wave numbers (cm^{-1}) with broad signals denoted by
 (br). High resolution mass spectra were obtained using electron ionisation (EI), field ionisation (FI) or fast atom bom-
 bardment (FAB). ^1H and ^{13}C NMR were recorded on a Bruker AC 250 (250 MHz), AM 400 (400 MHz) or AM 600 (600
 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported using the solvent resonance internal standard (chloroform, 7.26 and
 30 77.0 ppm).

30

1.2 Process for the production of the used intermediates

1.2.1 Process for the production of intermediate compound II

[0035] The production of compound II, in which R^4 has the meaning of β -methyl, R^8 has the meaning of trimethylsilyl,
 35 X_1 has the meaning of oxygen, and Y has the meaning of group (Z)- $=\text{COOMe}$, was performed according to Scheme 2.

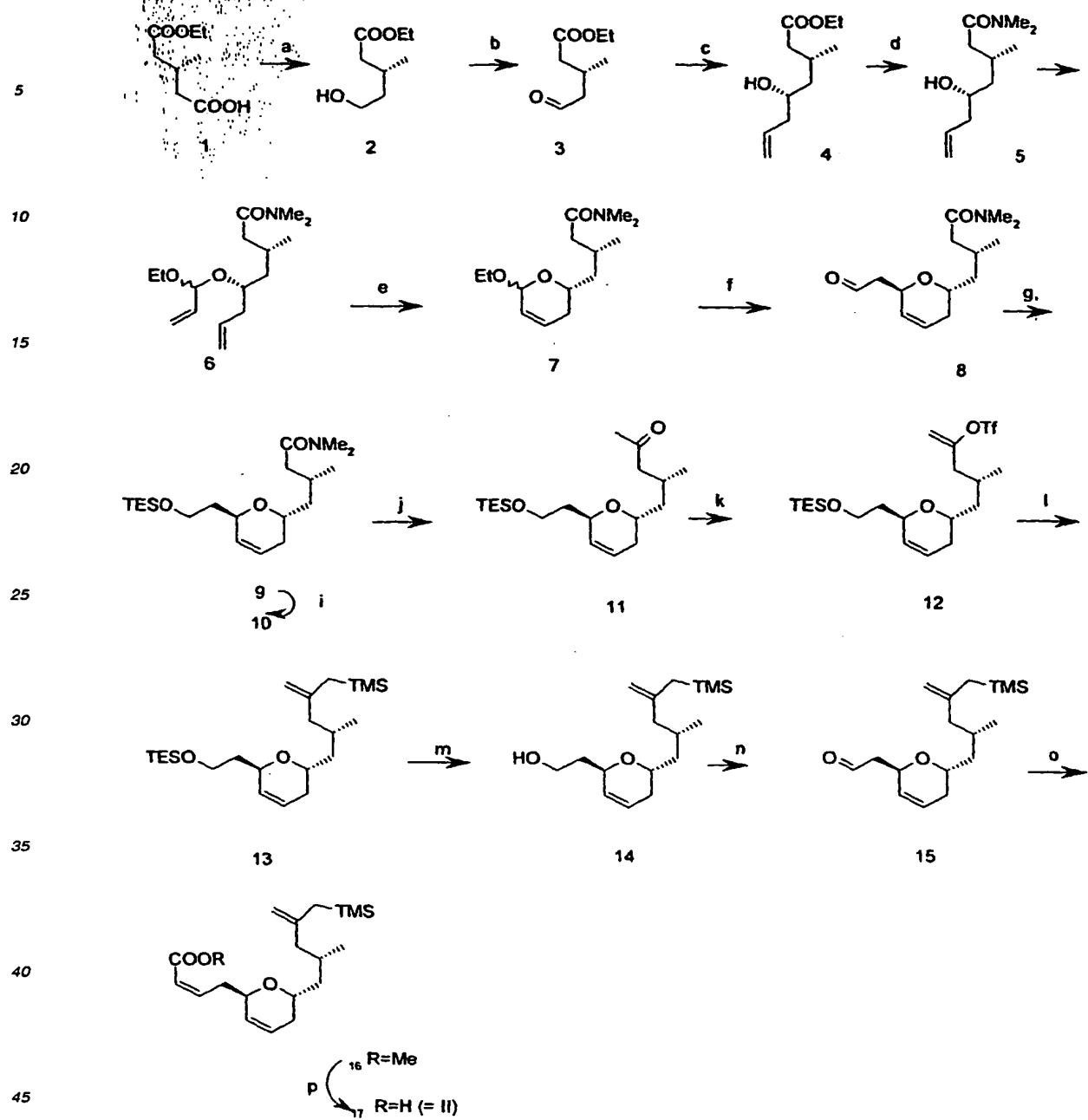
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Scheme 2

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Reagents and conditions

[0036]

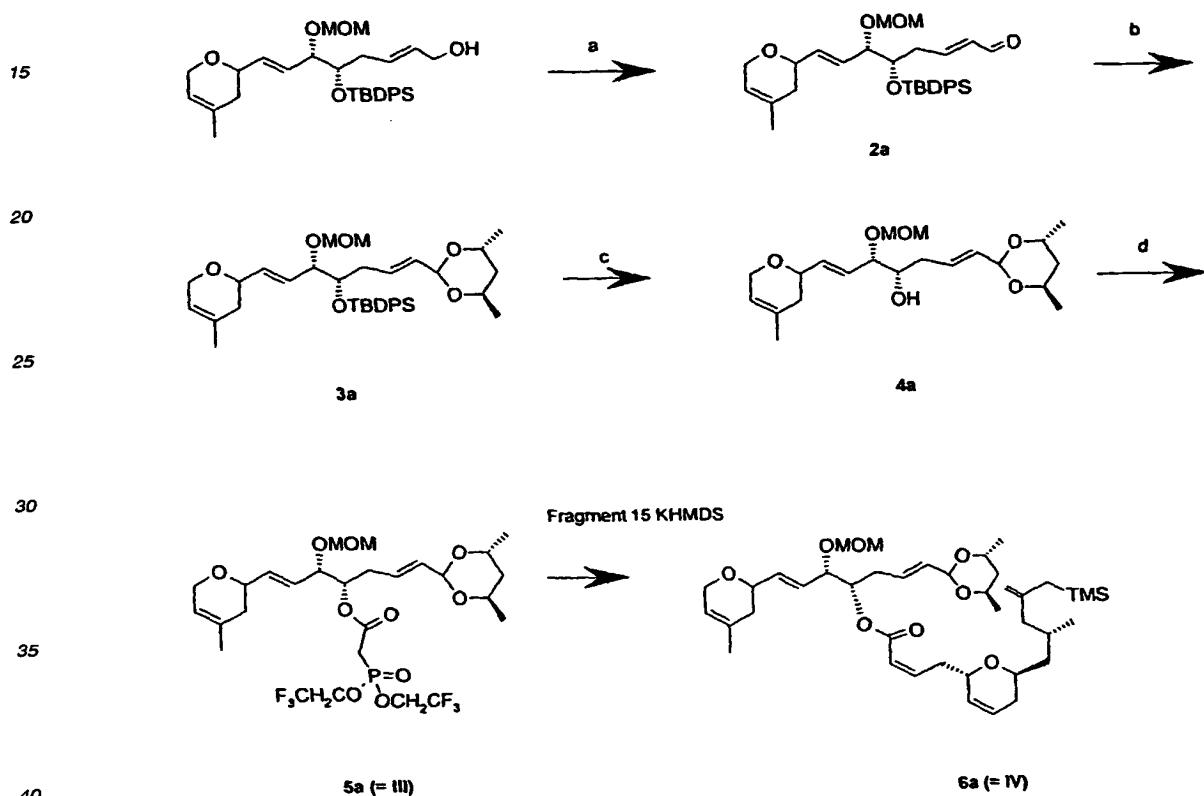
a) $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{Me}_2\text{S}$, 98%; b) Et_2NH , EtOH , 94%; c) Swern ox. 96%; d) AllylTi TADDOL, 92%; e) acrolein -diethylacetal, TsOH , Tol , 94%; f) 4 mol % Grubs catalyst, CH_2Cl_2 , 87%; f) $\text{TBSO}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, LiClO_4 , 92%; g) NaBH_4 , MeOH , 0°C , 99%; i) TESCl , Py , Tol , 92%; j) MeLi , Et_2O , $-75^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow \text{r.t.}$, 90%; k) KHMDS , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{OTf})_2$, THF , 60%; l) 5 mol % $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, LiCl 5 eqv, $\text{TMSCH}_2\text{MgBr}$ 5 eqv, Et_2O , 96%; m) K_2CO_3 , MeOH , 0°C , 98%; n) PySO_3 , TEA , DMSO , CH_2Cl_2 , 90%; o) $\text{MeOOCCH}_2\text{P}(\text{O})-(\text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3)_2$, KHMDS , THF , 84%; p) $\text{LiCl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, aceton , 0°C , 2 days, 80%.

1.2.2 Process for the production of intermediate compounds III and IV

[0037] The synthesis of intermediate compound III (R¹= methylmethylether (MOM), R²= group -COCH²B, B= -P(O)(OCH₂CR¹⁰)₂, R¹⁰= -CF₃ (TBDPS), R³=methyl, X= oxygene, Y= chiral six membered cyclic acetal, Z and Z₁= double bond) and intermediate compound IV (R¹= methylmethylether (MOM), R³= methyl, X, X₁= oxygene, Z and Z₁= (E)-double bonds, R²= trimethylsilyl (TMS), Z₃= (Z)-double bond, R⁴= α -methyl) was performed according to Schemes 3 and 4.

10

Scheme 3



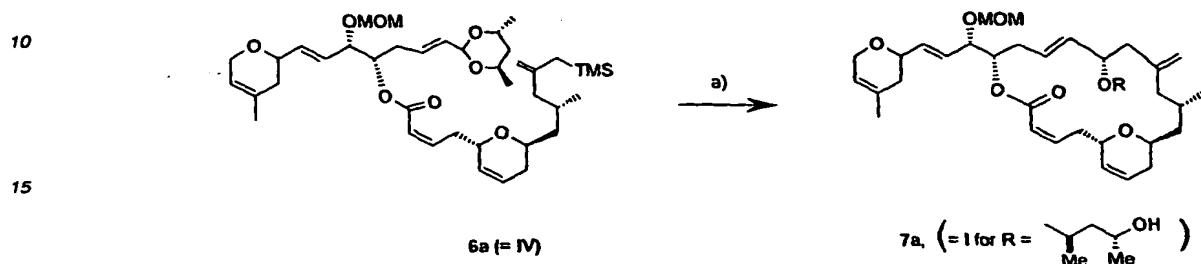
[0038] Reagents and conditions: a) Dess-Martin oxidation 96%, b) (R;R)-(-)-2,4 pentan diol/H⁺, 89%, c) TBAF, THF 96%, d) (CF₃CH₂O)₂P(O)CH₂COCl/DMAP/Py, -78°C-r.t, 96%,

1.2.3 Process for the production of inventive compounds from intermediate of formula IV

[0039]

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Scheme 4



1.2.4 Process for the selective removal of the O-15- and O-20-protecting groups and for the selective epoxidation of the 16,17-double bond, selective derivatization of intermediates of formula I (Scheme 5)

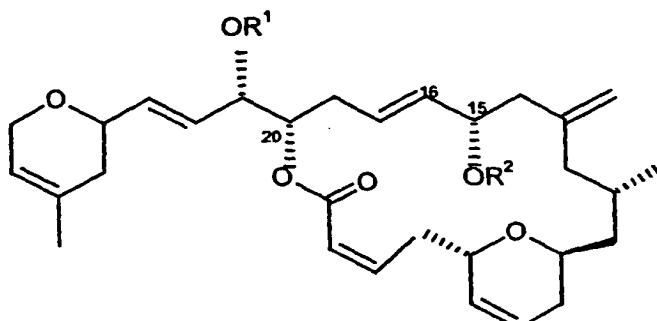
[0041]

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Scheme 5

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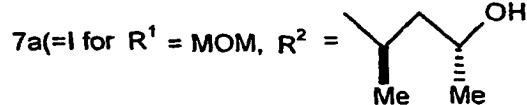
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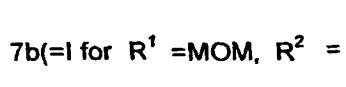
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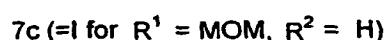
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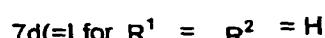
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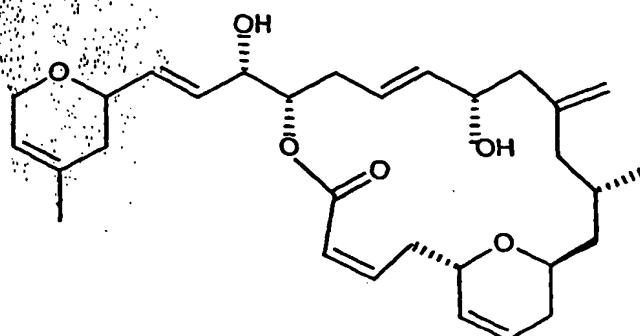
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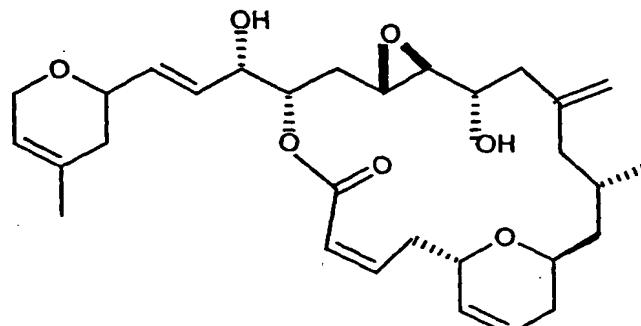
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30

35

7d

d



7e (=I, laulimalide)

40

Reagents and Conditions:

[0042]

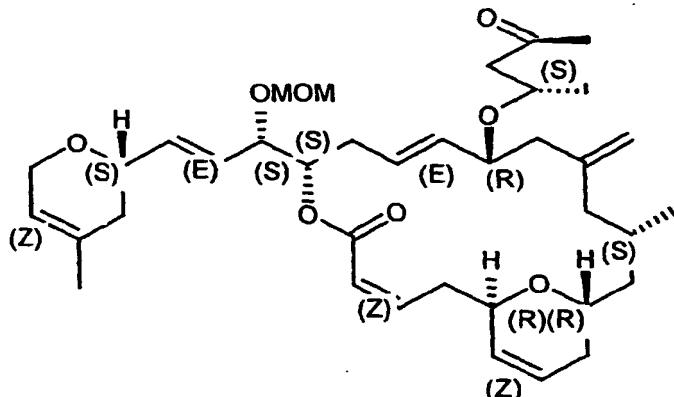
45

- a) Dess Martin periodinane, ether, 90%; b) pTsOH, CH_2Cl_2 , 80%;
- c) Me_2BBr , ether, -78°C , 96%; d) tBuOOH, $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{Pr})_4$, CH_2Cl_2 , -20°C , 2h

50

55

Compound 7b.



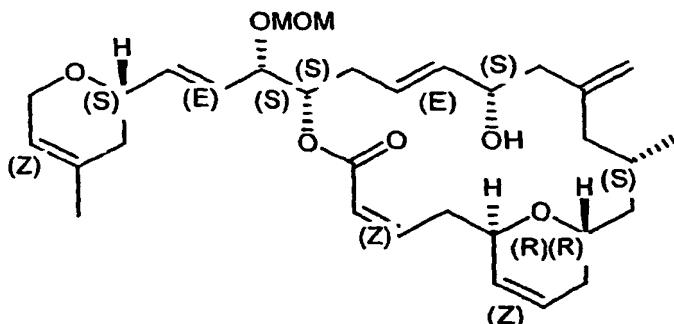
20 $C_{37}H_{54}O_8$
Exact Mass: 626.3819

Mol.Wt: 626.8199

C, 70.90; H, 8.68; O, 20.42

25 [0043] A solution of alcohol 7a (0.02g, 0.032mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (0.5ml) was added to a slurry of Dess-Martin periodinane (0.02g, 0.06mmol) and $NaHCO_3$ (0.05g) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, then subjected directly to SiO_2 Flash chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate - 1:1) to yield 7b as a colorless oil (0.018g, 90%), $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -35^\circ$ ($c=0.05$ in $CHCl_3$); IR (neat): 2978, 1719, 1682, 1640, 1360, 1166, 1035 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$); δ in ppm = 6.34 (ddd, $J=11.5, 10.0, 5.5$ Hz), 5.93 (1H, d, $J=11.6$ Hz), 5.85 (2H, m), 5.71 (1H, ddd, $J=10.2, 4.2, 2.4$ Hz), 5.62 (1H, m), 5.58 (2H, m), 5.44 (2H, m), 5.09, (1H, dd, $J=12.9, 6.4$ Hz), 4.80 (1H, brs), 4.77 (1H, brs), 4.69 (1H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 4.57 (1H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 4.27 (1H, m), 4.16 (2H, m), 4.16 (2H, m) 4.07 (1H, m), 3.94 (2H, m), 3.83 (1H, ddd $J=8.3, 8.0, 4.7$ Hz), 3.69 (1H, m), 3.40 (3H, s), 2.69, (1H, dd, $J=15.3, 6.9$ Hz), 2.42, (1H, dd, $J=15.3, 6.0$ Hz), 2.37 (2H, m), 2.26, (1H, dd, $J=14.6, 7.9$ Hz), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.12 (1H, m), 2.06 (3H, m), 1.90 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.65 (3H, brs), 1.62 (3H, m), 1.16 (1H, m), 1.14 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz), 0.91 (1H, m), 0.87 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ in ppm = 208.2 (s), 165.7 (s), 147.7 (d), 144.9 (s), 136.2 (d), 134.7 (d), 131.7 (s), 128.9 (d), 127.9 (d), 126.3 (d), 125.4 (d), 121.8 (d), 120.1 (d), 113.6 (t), 94.4 (t), 77.4 (d), 76.1 (d), 74.3 (d), 73.6 (d), 72.4 (d), 69.0 (d), 67.4 (d), 65.9 (t), 56.0 (d), 51.7 (q), 45.3 (t), 43.2 (t), 42.9 (t), 36.0 (t), 34.5 (t), 33.3 (t), 31.8 (t), 31.7 (d), 28.9 (q), 23.3 (q), 20.6 (q), 19.8 (q); HRMS: found: 626.8100, $C_{37}H_{54}O_8$ requires 626.8199.

40 Compound 7c



45 $C_{32}H_{46}O_7$
Exact Mass: 542.3244

Mol Wt: 542,7034

C, 70.82; H, 8.54; O, 20, 64

[0044] A solution of **7b** (0.015g, 0.023 mmol) and TsOH (0.002g, 4 eqv) in CHCl_3 (5ml) was stirred at 0°C for 24 hours. The mixture was washed with a solution NaHCO_3 , water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated.

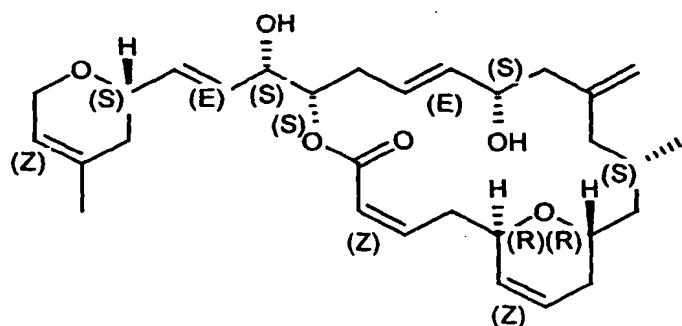
5 Flash chromatography of the crude product (hexane: ethyl acetate: 1:1) gave **7c** as a colorless oil (0.010g, 80%); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -22^\circ$ ($c=0.05$ in CHCl_3); IR (neat): 3520, 2990, 1720, 1675, 1640, 1370, 1160, 1022 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3):

10 δ in ppm=6.34 (ddd, $J=11.5, 10.0, 5.3\text{Hz}$), 5.93 (1H, dt, $J=11.6, 1.2\text{ Hz}$), 5.85 (2H, m), 5.72 (1H, ddd, $J=10.2, 4.1, 1.9\text{ Hz}$), 5.61 (3H, m), 5.41 (1H, brs), 5.11 (1H, ddd $J=9.7, 6.0, 3.5\text{ Hz}$), 4.83 (2H, brs), 4.68 (1H, d, $J=6.9\text{ Hz}$), 4.55 (1H, d, $J=6.9\text{ Hz}$), 4.16 (5H, m), 4.06 (1H, m), 3.92 (1H, m), 3.58 (1H, m), 3.35 (3H, s), 2.4-2.0 (10H), 1.9-1.7 (5H, m), 1.69 (3H, brs), 1.64 (2H, m), 1.14 (1H, m), 0.89 (1H, m), 0.86 (3H, d, $J=6.5\text{ Hz}$); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3), in ppm=165.3 (s), 146.8 (d), 144.8 (s), 136.0 (d), 135.3 (d), 131.2 (s), 128.3 (d), 126.6 (d), 125.8 (d), 124.7 (d), 121.8 (d), 119.7 (d), 114.3 (t), 93.8 (t), 73.8 (d), 73.1 (d), 71.2 (d), 69.7 (d), 67.4 (d), 65.5 (t), 55.6 (q), 44.7 (t), 43.3 (t), 42.2 (t), 35.7 (t), 34.3 (t), 33.4 (t), 30.9 (t), 29.7 (t), 28.2 (q), 22.2 (q), 19.8(q); HRMS: found: 542.3200, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_7$ requires 542.3244.

15

Compound **7d**

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 $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_6$

Exact Mass: 498.2981

35 Mol Wt: 498.6509

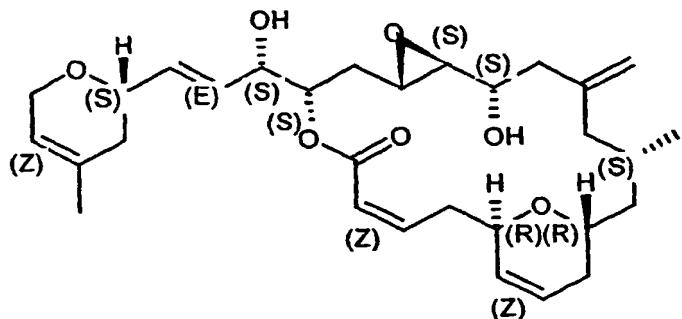
C, 72.26; H 8.49; O, 19.25

[0045] To a solution of **7c** (0.01g, 0.18 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5ml) was added at -78°C a solution of Me_2BBr (0.3ml, 0.3M in CH_2Cl_2) and the mixture was kept at same temperature for 30 min. The reaction was quenched with a mixture of THF and saturated solution of NaHCO_3 (1ml). The organic phase was washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the crude product (hexane: ethyl acetate- 1:1) gave **7d** as a colorless oil (0.09g, 96%); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -26^\circ\text{C}$ ($c=0.01$ in CHCl_3); IR (neat): 3422, 2924, 1718, 1654, 1320, 1130, cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ in ppm=6.32 (1H, ddd, $J=11.5, 10.0, 5.3\text{ Hz}$), 5.94 (1H, d, $J=11.5\text{Hz}$), 5.91 (1H, ddd, $J=15.6, 5.6, 1.2, \text{Hz}$), 5.86 (1H, m), 5.76 (2H, m) 5.65 (1H, m), 5.41 (1H, brs), 5.02 (1H, dd, $J=13.3, 5.8$), 4.88 (2H, brs), 4.2-4.1 (5H, m), 4.07 (1H, m), 3.89 (1H, m), 3.55 (1H, m), 2.4-2.1 (6H, m), 2.07 (1H, m), 1.93 (1H, d, $J=16.9\text{ Hz}$), 1.85-1.70 (4H, m), 0.87 (3H, d, $J=6.3\text{Hz}$); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3): δ =165.5 (s), 147.8 (d), 144.8 (s), 135.9 (d), 134.0 (d), 131.2 (s), 128.6 (d), 128.3 (d), 126.6 (d), 125.4 (d), 121.6 (d), 119.7 (d), 114.5 (t), 74.0 (d), 73.2 (d), 73.1 (d), 71.2 (d), 69.8 (d), 67.6 (d), 65.6 (t), 44.7 (t), 43.5 (t), 42.2 (t), 35.7 (t), 34.3 (t), 33.5 (t), 30.9 (t), 28.7 (t), 19.6 (q).

[0046] MS-EI (m/z , %): 498 (M⁺, 1.5), 480 (8), 462 (3.5), 395 (7), 217 (13), 179 (40), 81 (75). HRMS: found: 498.2969, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_6$ requires 498.2981.

55

Laulimalide 7e



20 $C_{30}H_{42}O_7$
Exact Mass: 514,2931
Mol. Wt: 514,6503

C, 70,01; H, 8,23; O, 21,76

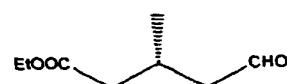
[0047] To a suspension of 4 A molecular sieves (50mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (2ml) at -20°C was added Ti (*i*PrO)₄, (3 μ l, 0.01 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30min at -20°C and then *t*BuOOH (2 μ l, 5.5M, 0.01 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for additional 20 min and then a solution of compound 7d (0.03mg, 0.01 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1ml) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2h at -20°C.

After this period a mixture of 4 N NaOH (0.2ml) and brine (1ml) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1h. The layers was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. HPLC purification of the crude product (hexane: ethyl acetate- 1:1) gave 7e as a colorless oil (0.02g), $[\alpha]_D^{20}=-195^\circ$ (c=0.01 in $CHCl_3$); ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ in ppm=6.46 (1H, td, $J=10.3, 4.1$ Hz), 5.88 (3H, m), 5.76 (1H, dd, $J=15.6, 5.7$, Hz), 5.70 (1H, brd, $J=10.3$), 5.41 (1H, brs), 5.15 (1H, dd, $J=10.4, 4.4$ Hz), 4.86 (1H, brs), 4.84 (1H, brs), 4.30 (1H, m), 4.22 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 5.2$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, m), 4.07 (1H, m), 4.00 (1H, m), 3.75 (2H, m), 3.07 (1H, ddd, $J=8.9, 3.4, 2.4$ Hz), 2.89 (1H, t, 2.4 Hz), 2.37 (2H, m), 2.23 (1H, ddd, $J=16.6, 6.1, 3.5$ Hz), 2.10 (1H, d, $J=14.5$), 2.0-1.81 (5H, m), 1.79 (1H, dd, $J=12.5, 9.5$ Hz), 1.7 (3H, brs), 15-1.4 (2H, m), 1.30 (1H, m), 0.80 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ =166.0 (s), 150.3 (d), 144.8 (s), 131.2 (s), 128.7 (d), 128.5 (d), 125.2 (d), 120.5 (d), 119.7 (d), 112.5 (t), 73.5 (d), 73.1 (d), 72.3 (d), 67.8 (d), 66.6 (d), 65.6 (t), 60.7 (d), 52.1 (d), 45.6 (t), 43.4 (t), 37.1 (t), 35.6 (t), 33.8 (t), 33.4 (t), 31.7 (t), 29.2 (d), 22.9 (d), 20.2 (q). MS HRMS: found: 514,2900, $C_{30}H_{42}O_7$ requires 514,2931.

40 1.2.5 Description of the process for the production of intermediate II according to Scheme 2

i) Process for the production of compound 3

[0048]



50 $C_8H_{14}O_3$
Exact Mass: 158,0943
Mol. Wt.: 158,1950

C, 60,74; H, 8,92; O, 30,34

[0049] A solution of alcohol compound 2 (0.8 g, 5 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (10 ml) was added dropwise to a slurry of Dess -Martin periodinane (6.5 g, 15 mmol) and $NaHCO_3$ (10 g) in dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) (40 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h, then subjected directly to SiO_2 Flash chromatography (hexane-ethyl acetate :5:1) to yield compound 3 (0.77g, 98%) as a colourless liquid; $[\alpha]_D^{20}=-5.5^\circ$ (c= 0.04, $CHCl_3$); IR (neat) 2954, 2915, 1730,

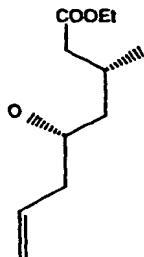
1717, 1415, 1360, 1238, 1182, 940 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 9.80 (1H, s), 4.25 (2H, q, $J=7.5$ Hz), 3.75 (3H, m), 2.8-2.2 (5H, m), 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.05 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 204.0 (d), 168.2 (s), 60.8 (t), 50.4 (t), 41.4 (t), 25.7 (d), 20.4 (q), 14.6 (q); HRMS: found 158,0450 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$ requires 158,0943

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ii) Process for the production of compound 4

[0050]

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$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$

Exact Mass: 200,1412

Mol. WT.: 200,2747

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C, 65.97; H, 10.07; O, 23.97

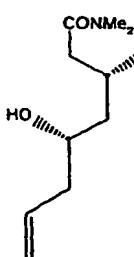
[0051] Aldehyde compound 3 of step I) (0.6 g, 3.8 mmol) was dissolved in dry Et_2O (20 ml) and cooled to -100°C. To this solution was added (-) Ipc_2BAI (9 ml, 0.5 M in pentane, 1.2 eqv) by cannulation during 30 min. After the completion of the addition, the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min. Methanol (1 ml) was added at -100°C and the reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in THF (20 ml). To this solution was added a solution of sodium perborate (1g in 10 ml water,) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. The organic phase was separated and the water phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 X 5 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with water, brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the crude mixture (ethyl acetate :hexane -5:1) provided 4.(0.66 g, 87%), oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -9.4^\circ$ ($c= 0.65$, CHCl_3); IR (neat) 3460, 2925, 1730, 1633, 1499, 1460, 1397, 1262, 809 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 5.86 (1H, m), 5.11 (2H, brd, $J=14.0$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, q, $J=7.0$ Hz), 3.75 (1H, brd, $w_{1/2} = 17$ Hz), 2.4-1.9 (5H, m), 1.45 (1H, m), 1.32 (1H, m), 1.24 (3H, t, $J=7.0$ Hz), 0.99 (3H, d, $J=6.5$, Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 173.5 (s), 132.9 (d), 118.9 (t), 71.6 (d), 60.6 (t), 44.0 (t), 43.2 (t), 42.6 (t), 27.6 (d), 19.9.4 (q), 14.6 (q); 27.6 (d), 19.9.4 (q), 14.6 (q); MS-EI (m/z, %): 200 (M $^+$, 0.3), 182 (M $^+$ - H_2O , 20), 172 (25), 158 (20), 128 (12), 85 (83), 72 (100); HRMS: found 1821, 1310 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$) requires 182,1307.

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iii) Process for the production of compound 5

[0052]

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$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2$

Exact Mass: 199,1572

Mol. Wt.: 199,2900

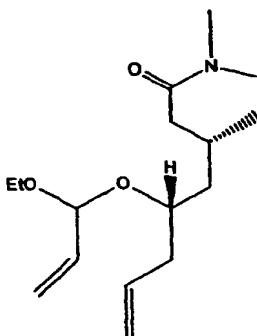
C, 66.29; H, 10.62; N, 7.03; O, 16.06

[0053] A solution of alcohol compound **4** of step ii) (0.6 g, 3mmol) in dimethylamine (5.6 M in ethanol, 10 ml) was heated for 2h in sealed flask at 40°C and then, was allowed to stay 12 h at room temperature. The ethanol was removed and the residue was filtered through SiO_2 , (CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH - 97:3) to give pure amide **5** (0.58 g, 98%) as a yellow oil; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -9.4^\circ$ ($c = 0.65$ in CHCl_3); IR (neat) 3665, 3645, 3400, 2925, 1633, 1504, 1403, 1056, cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 5.86 (1H, m), 5.11 (2H, brd, $J=14.0$ Hz), 3.01 (3H, s), 2.96 (3H, s), 3.75 (1H, brs, $w_{1/2} = 19$ Hz), 2.4-2.2 (5H, m), 1.45 (2H, m), 0.99 (3H, d, $J=6.5$, Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ NMR (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 175.5 (s), 135.6 (d), 117.8 (t), 69.7 (d), 44.6 (t), 43.3 (t), 41.3 (t), 37.7 (q), 35.8 (q), 27.6 (d), 21.2 (q); MS-EI (m/z, %): 199 (M^+ , 0.5), 188 ($M^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 15), 172 (20), 158 (32), 128 (12), 95 (23), 85 (83), 72 (100); HRMS: found 181,1470 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2\text{N}$ ($M^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$) requires 181,1466.

iv) Process for the production of compound **6**

[0054]

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 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_3$

Exact Mass: 283,2147

Mol. Wt.: 283,4064

C, 67.81; H, 10.31; N, 4.94; O, 16.94

[0055] To a solution of compound **5** of step iii) (0.350 g, 1.7 mmol) and acrolein-diethylacetal (0.38 ml, 2.4 mmol) in dry toluene (30 ml) was added TsOH (10 mg) and the mixture was slowly rotated on a rotavapour at 80°C mbars and 40°C. The reaction was monitored by TLC and the volume of the solvent was kept constant by addition of toluene. At the end of the reaction, the mixture was washed with NaHCO_3 , water, brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Purification by Flash chromatography (ethyl acetate : toluene - 3:1) provided compound **6** (0.46 g, 92%), as a mixture of diastereomers (1:1); IR (neat) 3041, 3077, 2925, 1651, 1451, 1497, 1324, 1262, 1181, 1103 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 5.81 (4H, m), 5.40 (2H, d, $J=16.2$, Hz), 5.28 (2H, d, $J=12.6$, Hz), 5.10 (4H, m), 4.97 (1H, d, $J=5.3$, Hz), 4.91 (1H, d, $J=5.5$, Hz), 3.50 (4H, m), 3.01 (6H, s), 2.94 (6H, s), 2.50-1.56 (12H, m), 1.37 (2H, m), 1.17 (6H, t, $J=7.0$ Hz), 1.0 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz), 0.95 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 172.7 (s), 172.6 (s), 136.4 (d), 136.3 (d), 135.3 (d), 134.9 (d), 118.3 (t), 118.2 (t), 117.6 (t), 117.5 (t), 102.4 (d), 100.0 (d), 75.00 (d), 75.55 (d), 60.8 (t), 60.7 (t), 42.5 (t), 42.2 (t), 41.6 (t), 41.5 (t), 40.4 (t), 39.5 (t), 37.9 (q), 37.7 (q), 35.7 (q), 27.2 (d), 20.6 (q), 20.3 (q), 15.6 (q), 15.5 (q); HRMS: found 283,2155 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_3$ requires 283,2147

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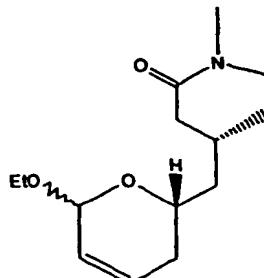
v) Process for the production of compound 7

[0056]

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 $C_{14}H_{25}NO_3$

Exact Mass: 255,1834

Mol. Wt.: 255,3532

C, 67.85; H, 9.87; N, 5.49; O, 18.80

[0057] A solution of compound 6 of step iv) (0.42 g, 1.5 mmol) and Grubs catalyst (0.06 g, 0.007 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 was deoxygenated by a freeze-thaw cycle in which the solvent was first frozen in liquid N_2 , and then warmed up in vacuo. The deoxygenated mixture was refluxed for a 6 h (TLC monitoring). At the end of the reaction the catalyst was destroyed by passing an air through the solution for 15 min. The solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified by Flash chromatography (ethyl acetate : toluene : TEA-3:1:0.1) to give 7 as a mixture of diastereomers (1:1) (0.35 g, 92%), oil; IR (neat) 3041, 2925, 1644, 1455, 1395, 1324, 1262, 1181, 1103 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$); δ in ppm = 5.95 (2H, m), 5.75 (1H, d, J =10.6, Hz), 5.66 (1H, d, J =10.6, Hz), 5.04 (1H, brs), 4.96 (1H, brs), 3.90 (4H, m), 3.54 (2H, m), 3.01 (6H, s), 2.94 (6H, s), 2.50-1.80 (12H, m), 1.65 (2H, m) 1.32 (2H, m), 1.2 (6H, t, J =6.9 Hz) 1.0 (3H, d, J =6.2 Hz), 0.95 (3H, d, J =6.2 Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (62.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ in ppm = 172.7 (s), 172.6 (s) 129.4 (d), 128.1 (d), 126.0 (d), 98.1 (d), 94.8 (d), 70.69 (d), 64.4 (d), 64.0 (t), 63.5 (t), 43.1 (t), 43.0 (t), 41.4 (t) 37.9 (q), 35.7 (q), 31.7 (t), 31.5 (t), 27.5 (d), 26.9 (d), 20.5 (q), 19.8 (q), 15.7 (q); HRMS: found 255,1840 \pm 5 ppm, $C_{14}H_{25}NO_3$ requires 255,1834.

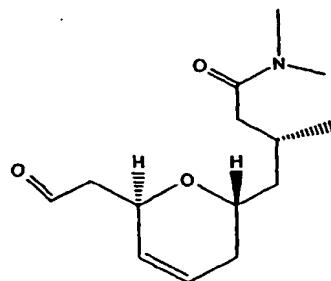
vi) Process for the production of compound 8

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[0058]

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 $C_{14}H_{23}NO_3$

Exact Mass: 253,1678

Mol. Wt.: 253,3374

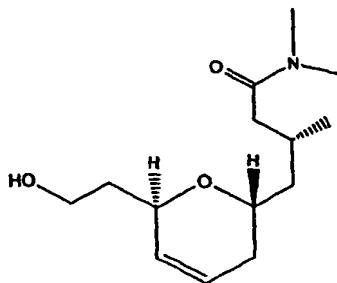
C, 66.37; H, 9.15; N, 5.53; O, 18.95

[0059] A mixture of compound 7 of step v) (0.12 g, 0.47 mmol), vinyl-TBS ether (0.1 g, 0.62 mmol) and a solution of $LiClO_4$ in ethyl acetate (5 ml, 3M) was kept at room temperature for 24 h. The mixture was diluted with water (10 ml) and the organic phase was separated. The water phase was extracted with $CHCl_3$ (3 X 5 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with water, brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Purification by Flash chromatography (ethyl acetate : toluene -3:1) provided 8 (0.105 g, 89%), oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -8.8^\circ$ (c= 0.5 in $CHCl_3$); IR (neat) 2925, 1724, 1633, 1499,

1460, 1461, 1397, 1262, 809 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 9.79 (1H, dd, $J=3, 1.7$ Hz), 5.75 (1H, ddd, $J=10.3, 5, 2.5$ Hz), 5.68 (1H, ddd, $J=10.3, 4, 2.5$ Hz), 4.90 (1H, m), 3.78 (1H, m), 2.98 (3H, s), 2.82 (3H, s), 2.70 (1H, ddd, $J=16.0, 8.8, 3$ Hz), 2.52 (1H, ddd, $J=16, 4.7, 1.7$ Hz), 2.2-2.1 (4H, m), 1.9 (1H, m), 1.80 (1H, m), 1.10 (1H, m), 0.90 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 201.4 (d), 172.6 (s), 128.2 (d), 125.7 (d), 67.8 (d), 66.4 (d), 48.4 (t), 41.4 (t), 37.9 (q), 35.8 (q), 31.0 (t), 26.9 (d), 20.2 (q); MS-EI (m/z, %): 253 (M+, 8), 238 (3), 180 (15), 156 (9); 126 (12), 95 (15), 87 (100); HRMS: found 253,1662 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3$ requires 253,1678.

vii) Process for the production of compound 9

10 [0060]



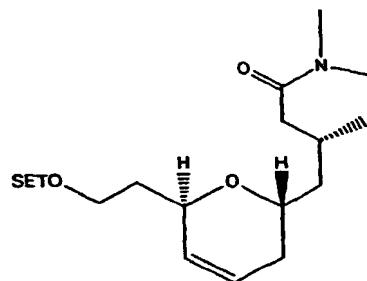
25 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$
Exact Mass: 255,1834
Mol. Wt.: 255,3532

C, 66.85; H, 9.87; N, 5.49; O, 18.80

30 [0061] Reduction of aldehyde compound 8 of step vi) (0.140 g, 0.55mmol) was performed in MeOH (3ml) with NaBH_4 (0.015g) at 0°C. The reaction was quenched with 0.5 ml saturated solution of NH_4Cl , the solvent was evaporated and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 X 5 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to give pure alcohol of compound 9 (0.14 g) which was used in the next step without further purification. IR (neat) 3650, 3500, 3030, 2953, 2876, 1653, 1495, 1460, 1415, 1394, 1263, 1089 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 5.75 (1H, brd, $J=10.3$ Hz), 5.65 (1H, brd, $J=10.3$ Hz), 4.36 (1H, brd, $J=9.8$ Hz), 3.70 (3H, m), 2.98 (3H, s), 2.82 (3H, s), 2.3-2.1 (4H, m), 1.9-1.5 (4H, m), 1.20 (1H, m), 0.94 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 172.6 (s), 129.9 (d), 124.3 (d), 70.1 (d), 66.4 (d), 60.4 (t), 42.1 (t), 41.4 (t), 37.8 (q), 36.7 (t), 35.8 (q), 31.0 (t), 27.0 (d), 20.3 (q), MS-EI (m/z, %): 255 (M+, 8), 237 (3), 210 (28), 182 (15), 158 (16), 140 (12), 128 (14), 114 (17), 95 (15), 87 (100), 72 (84); HRMS: found 255,1816 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ requires 255,1834.

40 viii) Process for the production of compound 10

45 [0062]



$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$

Exact Mass: 255,1834

Mol. Wt.: 369,6141

C, 64,99; H, 10,64; N, 3,79; O, 12,99; Si, 7,60

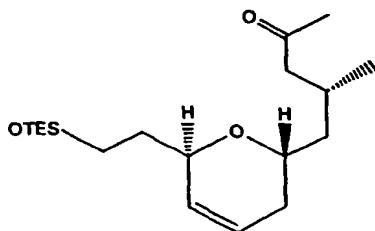
5 [0063] To a solution of compound 9 of step vii) (0.13 g, 0.5 mmol) in pyridine (5 ml) was added TESCl (0.12 ml, 0.7 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The mixture was diluted with toluene (10 ml), washed with water, brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. The crude product was purified by Flash chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate - 1:1) to give compound 10 (0.18 g, 98 %), oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -20.0^\circ$ ($c = 0.60$, CHCl_3); IR (neat) 3030, 2953, 2915, 2876, 1653, 1495, 1460, 1415, 1394, 1263, 1089 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 5.76 (1H, brd, $J=10.3$ Hz), 5.65 (1H, brd, $J=10.3$ Hz), 4.28 (1H, m), 3.70 (3H, m), 2.98 (3H, s), 2.90 (3H, s), 2.3-2.1 (3H, m), 1.9-1.5 (5H, m), 1.20 (1H, m), 0.94 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz), 0.90 (9H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 0.60 (6H, q, $J=7.5$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 172.6 (s), 130.2 (d), 124.3 (d), 68.7 (d), 65.6 (d), 59.9 (t), 43.1 (t), 41.6 (t), 37.8 (q), 37.4 (t), 35.6 (q), 31.7 (t), 27.2 (d), 20.1 (q), 7.1 (q), 4.7 (t); MS-EI (m/z, %): 369 (M+, 2), 340 (8), 255 (5), 210 (10), 182 (7), 132 (7), 103 (100), 75 (85); HRMS: found 369,2670 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$ requires 369,2699.

15 ix) Process for the production of compound 11

[0064]

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 $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$

Exact Mass: 340,2434

Mol. Wt.: 340,5728

C, 67,01; H, 10,65; O, 14,09; Si, 8,25

35 [0065] To a solution of amide compound 10 of step ix) (0.2 g, 0.54 mmol) in Et_2O (8 ml) was added a solution of MeLi (0.44 ml, 1.6M in Et_2O , 0.7 mmol) at -78° . The mixture was stirred for 0.5 h and then the cooling bath was removed and the mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NH_4Cl , the organic phase was washed with water, brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. The crude product was purified by Flash chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate -5:1) to give compound 11 (0.17 g, 94 %) oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -30.0^\circ$ ($c = 0.40$, CHCl_3); IR (neat) 2954, 2915, 2876, 1717, 1654 1459, 1415, 1360, 1238, 1182, 1090, 940 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 5.80 (1H, brd, $J=11.6$ Hz), 5.71 (1H, brd, $J=11.6$ Hz), 4.35 (1H, m), 3.75 (3H, m), 2.47 (1H, dd, $J=18.0$, 9.0 Hz), 2.28 (1H, dd, $J=18.0$, 7.5 Hz), 2.1 (3H, s), 1.8-1.5 (6H, m), 1.20 (1H, m), 0.95 (12H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 0.60 (6H, q, $J=7.5$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 208.0 (s), 130.3 (d), 124.3 (d), 68.8 (d), 65.4 (d), 59.9 (t), 52.3 (t), 43.0 (d), 37.3 (t), 31.7 (t), 30.3 (q), 26.4 (d), 19.2 (q), 7.1 (q), 4.7 (t); MS-EI (m/z, %): 340 (M+, 3), 311 (100), 281 (12), 269 (7), 213 (80), 183 (43), 150 (38), 109 (70), 81 (65); HRMS: found 340,2439 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ requires 340,2434.

45 50

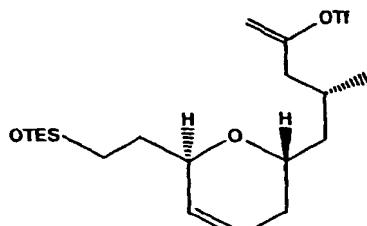
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x) Process for the production of compound 12

[0066]

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$C_{20}H_{35}F_3O_5SSi$
 Exact Mass: 340,2434
 Mol. Wt.: 472,1827

20 C, 50,82; H, 7,46; F, 12,06; O, 16,93; S, 6,78; Si, 5,94

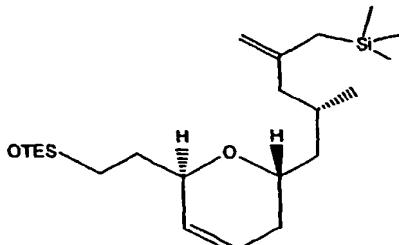
[0067] To a solution of KHMDS (3 ml, 0.5 M in toluene, 1.5 mmol) was added slowly a solution of ketone compound 11 of step ix) (0.4 g, 1.2 mmol) in THF (5 ml) at -78°C. The mixture was stirred for 1 h and then a solution of PhN (OTf)₂, (0.59 g, 1.6 mmol) in THF (1ml) was added at same temperature. After being stirred for additional 1 h at -78°C, the cooling bath was removed and the mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of Na₂CO₃ (1 ml) and the solution was diluted with toluene (20 ml). The organic phase was washed with saturated solution of Na₂CO₃ (2 X 2 ml), water, brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The crude product was purified by Flash chromatography (hexane: ethyl acetate: TEA-20:1:0.1) to give compound 12 (0.38 g, 68%) oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -34.8^\circ$ (c= 0.42, CHCl₃); IR (neat) 2956, 2937, 2877, 1731, 1668, 1574, 1537, 1504, 1460, 1248, 1212, 1182, 1097, 906 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ in ppm = 5.82 (1H, brd, $J=11.6$ Hz), 5.73 (1H, brd, $J=11.6$ Hz), 5.17 (1H, d, $J=3.4$ Hz) 5.05 (1H, d, $J=3.4$ Hz),

xi) Process for the production of compound 13

[0068]

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$C_{23}H_{46}O_2SSi_2$
 Exact Mass: 410,3036
 Mol. Wt.: 410,7811

50 C, 67,25; H, 11,29; O, 7,79; Si, 13,67

[0069] A slurry of Pd(Ph₃P)₄ (0.018 g, 0.015 mmol) and LiCl (0.03 g, 0.04 mmol) in ether (15 ml) was stirred for 10 min and then a solution of enoltriflate 12 of step x) (0.1 g, 0.2 mmol) in ether (1 ml) was added dropwise. After being stirred for additional 10 min a solution of TMSCH₂MgCl (0.4 ml, 1M in ether, 0.4 mmol) was added at once. After 15 min, the reaction was quenched with saturated solution of Na₂CO₃ (1 ml) and the solution was diluted with toluene (10 ml). The organic phase was washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The crude product was purified by Flash chromatography (hexane: ethyl acetate : TEA-25:1:0.1) to give compound 13 (0.084 g, 96%) oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -38.7^\circ$ (c= 0.40, CHCl₃); IR (neat) 3071, 3032, 2954, 1631, 1418, 1392, 1247, 1180, 1158, 1097, 850 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ in ppm = 5.85 (1H, brd, $J=11.4$ Hz), 5.71 (1H, brd, $J=11.4$ Hz), 4.60 (2H, ABq,

J=8.3 Hz), 4.33 (1H, brd, *J*=9.3 Hz), 3.82 (3H, m), 2.0-1.8 (6H, m), 1.7-1.5 (3H, m), 1.10-1.0 (2H, m), 0.92 (9H, t, *J*=7.9 Hz), 0.86 (3H, d, *J*=6.6), 0.65 (6H, q, *J*=7.9 Hz), 0.17 (9H, s); ¹³C-NMR (62.5 MHz, CDCl₃), δ in ppm = 201.37 (d), 146.4 (s), 128.2.4 (d), 126.1 (d), 109.2 (t), 68.2 (d), 66.0 (d), 48.3 (t), 47.2 (t), 42.5 (t), 31.4 (t), 27.1 (d), 26.7.0 (t), 19.7 (q), 0.8 (q); MS- E^{\ddagger} (m/z, %): 410 (M⁺, 8), 395 (6), 278 (27), 239 (84), 181 (25), 155 (22), 117 (38), 73 (100); HRMS: found 410,3021 \pm 5 ppm, C₂₃H₄₆O₂Si₂ requires 410,3036.

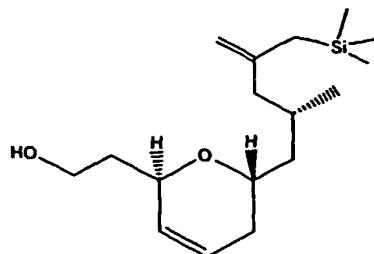
xii) Process for the production of compound 14

[0070]

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C₁₇H₃₂O₂Si

Exact Mass: 296,2172

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Mol. Wt.: 296,5203

C, 68.86; H, 10.88; O, 10.79; Si, 9.47

[0071] The slurry K₂CO₃ (0.2 g) and compound 13 of step xi) (0.1g) in methanol (2 ml) was stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and saturated solution of NH₄Cl (1 ml) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 X 5 ml). The organic phase was washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The crude mixture was purified by Flash chromatography (hexane :ethyl acetate :TEA-10:1:0.1) to give the alcohol 14 (0.07 g, 96%), oil; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -42.5^\circ$ (c= 0.50, CHCl₃); IR (neat) 3540, 3071, 3030, 2960, 1631, 1418, 1392, 1180, 1158, 850 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃); δ in ppm = 5.82 (1H, brd, *J*=11.4 Hz), 5.72 (1H, brd, *J*=11.4 Hz), 4.57 (2H, s), 4.30 (1H, brd, *J*=9.3 Hz), 3.82 (3H, m), 2.0-1.8 (6H, m), 1.7-1.5 (3H, m), 1.10-1.0 (2H, m), 0.91 (3H, d, *J*=6.6), 0.17 (9H, s); ¹³C-NMR (62.5 MHz, CDCl₃), δ in ppm = 146.0 (s), 130.4 (d), 124.8 (d), 110.0 (t), 69.9 (d), 65.2 (d), 47.3 (t), 43.3 (t), 37.2 (t), 32.0 (t), 27.2 (d), 26.6 (t), 19.6 (q), 4.72 (t), -0.9 (q); HRMS: found 296,2175 \pm 5 ppm, C₁₇H₃₂O₂Si requires 296,2172.

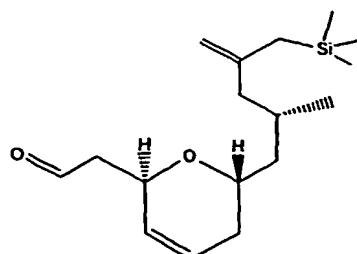
xiii) Process for the production of compound 15

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[0072]

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C₁₇H₃₀O₂Si

Exact Mass: 294,2015

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Mol. Wt.: 294,5044

C, 69.33; H, 10.27; O, 10.87; Si, 9.54

[0073] To a mixture of alkohol (0.05 g, 0.17 mmol) and TEA (0.07 ml) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 ml) was added a solution of SO₃-Py complex (0.08 g, 0.5 mmol) in DMSO (1.5 ml) at 0°C. and stirred for 15 min. The reaction was quenched with

saturated solution of NH_4Cl , and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 X 5 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate:TEA-15:1:0.1) of the crude products gave compound 15 (0.044 g, 86%), oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -65.3^\circ$ ($c = 0.68, \text{CHCl}_3$); IR (neat) 2952, 2924, 1725, 1647, 1438, 1248, 1216, 1168, 1093 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 9.81 (1H, dd, $J = 3.1, 1.7$), 5.90 (1H, m), 5.74 (1H, d, $J = 11.9$), 4.80 (1H, m), 4.60 (2H, brs), 3.79 (1H, m), 2.84 (1H, ddd, $J = 16.0, 9.0, 3.0$), 2.60 (1H, ddd, $J = 16.0, 4.6, 1.8$), 2.0-1.8 (5H, m), 1.7-1.5 (2H, m), 1.10 (1H, m), 0.9 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$), 0.04 (9H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 168.8 (s), 147.7 (d), 146.5 (s), 129.4 (d), 125.4 (d), 120.8 (d), 109.1 (t), 72.3 (d), 65.7 (d), 51.4 (q), 47.3 (t), 42.9 (t), 33.9 (t), 31.7 (t), 27.2 (d), 26.7 (t), 19.7 (q), -0.8 (q); HRMS: found: 294,2010 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ requires 294,2015.

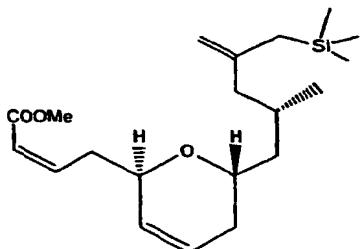
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xiv) Process for the production of compound 16

[0074]

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 $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$

Exact Mass: 350,2277

Mol. Wt.: 350,5677

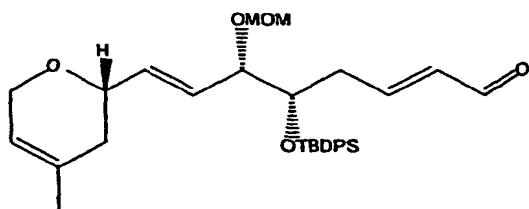
C, 68.52; H, 9.78; O, 13.69; Si, 8.01

30 [0075] To a mixture of $(\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{COOMe}$ (0.1 g, 0.3 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (0.43 g, 1.6 mmol) in THF (2 ml) was added KHMDS (0.68 ml, 0.5 M in Tol, 0.3 mmol) at -78°C. After 45 min a solution of aldehyde compound 15 (0.08 g, 0.28 mmol) in THF (1 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred additional 45 min. The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NH_4Cl and extracted with ethyl acetate, (3 X 5 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the crude products (ethyl acetate : hexane 1:1) gave pure (Z)- isomer (0.085 g, 90%) as a colourless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -68.6^\circ$ ($c = 0.23, \text{CHCl}_3$); IR (neat) 2952, 2924, 1725, 1647, 1438, 1248, 1216, 1168, 1093 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 6.41 (1H, ddd, $J = 11.6, 7.3, 4.3$), 5.85 (2H, m), 5.75 (1H, brd, $J = 11.4$), 4.58 (2H, brs), 4.30 (1H, brs), 3.90 (1H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 2.98 (2H, m), 2.0-1.8 (5H, m), 1.7-1.5 (2H, m), 1.10 (1H, m), 0.86 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$), 0.17 (3H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 168.8 (s), 147.7 (d), 146.5 (s), 129.4 (d), 125.4 (d), 120.8 (d), 109.1 (t), 72.3 (d), 65.7 (d), 51.4 (q), 47.3 (t), 42.9 (t), 33.9 (t), 31.7 (t), 27.2 (d), 26.7 (t), 19.7 (q), -0.8 (q); MS-EI (m/z, %): 350 (M⁺, 4), 335 (3), 251 (55), 182 (38), 109 (13), 73 (100); HRMS: found: 350,2273 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$ requires 350,2260.

xv) Process for the production of compound 2a

45 [0076]

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 $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_5\text{Si}$

Exact Mass: 534,2802

Mol. Wt.: 534,7584

C, 71,87; H, 7,92; O, 14,96; Si, 5,25

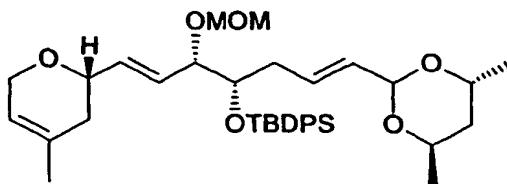
[0077] A solution of alcohol compound **1a** (0.53 g, 1 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2 ml) was added dropwise to a slurry of Dess -Martin periodinane (1.3 g, 5 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (2 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min, then subjected directly to SiO_2 Flash chromatography (hexane-ethyl acetate : 5:1) to yield compound **2a** (0.500g, 95%) as a colourless liquid, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -9.7^\circ$ ($c = 0.75, \text{CHCl}_3$); IR (neat) 29312, 2924, 1692, 1427, 1106, 1033, 977, 741 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 9.28 (1H, d, $J=7.9$ Hz), 7.71 (4H, m), 7.43 (6H, m), 6.64 (1H, ddd, $J=15.4, 7.4, 7.4$ Hz), 5.94 (1H, dd, $J=15.4, 7.9$ Hz), 5.81 (2H, m), 5.45 (1H, brs), 4.54 (1H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 4.44 (1H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 4.13 (5H, m), 3.20 (3H, s), 2.47 (2H, m), 1.75 (3H, brs), 1.10 (9H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 194.3 (d), 156.2 (d), 136.4 (d), 136.3 (d), 135.1 (d), 134.7 (s), 131.7 (s), 128.1 (d), 126.6 (d), 120.2 (d), 95.1 (t), 78.8 (d), 65.9 (t), 55.9 (d), 36.3 (t), 36.0 (t), 27.4 (q), 23.3 (q), 21.4 (s); MS-EI (m/z, %): 534. (M⁺, 0.1), 477 (M⁺- *t*-Bu, 0.43), 415 (6), 337 (38), 109 (15), 267 (12), 233 (30), 199 (100), 135 (88), 91(30); HRMS: found: 477,2079 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_5\text{Si}$ requires 477,2097 (M⁺- *t*-Bu).

15 xvi) Process for the production of compound **3a**

[0078]

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 $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_6\text{Si}$

Exact Mass: 620,3533

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Mol. Wt.: 620,8907

C, 71,57; H, 8,44; O, 15,46; Si, 4,52

[0079] To a solution of compound **2a** from step xv) (0.530 g, 1 mmol) and (R, R)-(-)-2,4-pentanediol (0.16 g, 1.6 mmol) in dry toluene (20 ml) was added Montmorillonit K-10 (20 mg) and the mixture was slowly rotated on a rotavapour at 80 mbars and 40°C. The reaction was monitored by TLC and the volume of the solvent was kept constant by addition of additional portions of solvent. At the end the reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of SiO_2 (hexane : ethyl acetate : TEA - 5:1:0.1) to give compound **3a** (0.55 g, 89%), oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +14.3^\circ$ ($c = 0.18, \text{CHCl}_3$); IR (neat) 2940, 2925, 1427, 1130, 1125, 1106, 1033, 977, 741 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3); δ in ppm = 7.71 (4H, m), 7.43 (6H, m), 5.78 (3H, m), 5.40 (2H, m), 5.19 (1H, d, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.54 (1H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 4.40 (1H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 4.32 (1H, ddd, $J=13.2, 6.8, 6.6$ Hz), 4.20 (2H, brs), 4.1-3.8 (4H, m), 3.20 (3H, s), 2.4-1.8 (5H, m), 1.83 (3H, brs), 1.4 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.3 (2H, m), 1.24 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz), 1.10 (9H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 136.6 (d), 136.5 (d), 136.4 (d), 135.1 (d), 134.7 (s), 133.8 (s), 132.2 (d), 132.0 (s), 129.6 (d), 128.1 (d), 128.0 (d), 127.9 (d), 120.1 (d), 93.8 (t), 92.5 (d), 78.6 (d), 76.2 (d), 75.2 (d), 68.4 (d), 68.3 (d), 65.9 (t), 55.9 (d), 35.9 (t), 35.7 (t), 27.5 (q), 23.4 (q), 22.3 (q), 19.8 (t), 19.6 (s), 17.6 (q); MS-EI (m/z, %): 620 (M⁺, 3), 563 (15), 423 (60), 337 (18), 275 (45), 199 (100), 135 (94); HRMS: found: 620,3541 \pm 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_6\text{Si}$ requires 620,3533.

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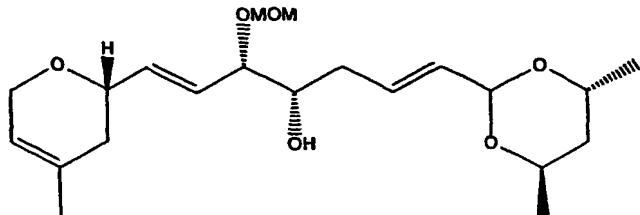
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xvii) Process for the production of compound 4a

[0080]

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$C_{21}H_{34}O_6$
Exact Mass: 382,2355

Mol. Wt.: 382,4911

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C, 65,94; H, 8,96; O, 25,10

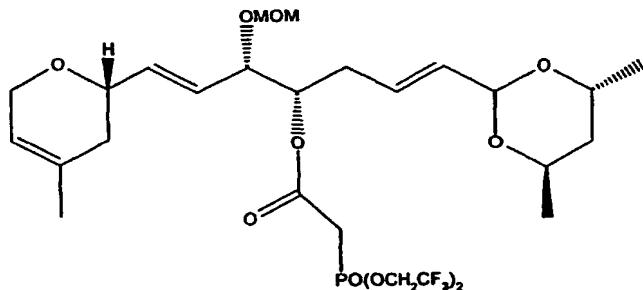
[0081] A solution of compound 3a of step xvi) (0.76, 1.2 mmol) and TBAF (1M, 3 ml) in THF (5 ml) was kept for 24 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NH_4Cl . The organic phase was extracted with ethyl acetate, (3 X 5 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the crude product (hexane : ethyl acetate : 1:2) gave alcohol compound 4a as a colourless oil (0.45 g, 96%); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +14.3^\circ$ ($c=0.08$ in $CHCl_3$); IR (neat), 3650, 3467, 2971, 1679, 1448, 1377, 1288, 1240, 1153, 1137, 971 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$); δ in ppm = 5.94 (1H, ddd, $J=15.0, 7.3, 6.4$ Hz), 5.82 (1H, dd, $J=15.7, 5.3$ Hz), 5.59 (2H, m), 5.39 (1H, brs), 5.25 (1H, d, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.69 (1H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 4.54 (1H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 4.30 (1H, ddd, $J=13.2, 6.8, 6.6$ Hz), 4.19 (2H, m), 4.02 (2H, m), 3.89 (1H, dd, $J=7.4, 6.7$ Hz), 3.61 (1H, m), 3.35 (3H, s), 2.4-1.8 (5H, m), 1.61 (3H, brs), 1.36 (3H, d, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.31 (1H, m), 1.19 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (62.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ in ppm = 136.6 (d), 131.6 (d), 131.3 (s), 130.6 (d), 127.1 (d), 120.0 (d), 94.4 (t), 93.6 (d), 80.0 (d), 73.3 (d), 68.4 (d), 67.8 (d), 65.9 (t), 56.0 (d), 37.0 (t), 36.1 (t), 36.0 (t), 23.2 (q), 22.2 (q), 17.5 (q); MS-EI (m/z , %): 620 (M^+ , 3), 563 (15), 423 (60), 337 (18), 275 (45), 199 (100), 135 (94), HRMS: found: 620,3541 \pm 5 ppm, $C_{37}H_{52}O_6Si$ requires 620,3533

35 xviii) Process for the production of compound 5a

[0082]

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$C_{27}H_{39}F_6O_{10}P$
Exact Mass: 668,2185

Mol. Wt.: 668,5567

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C, 48,51; H, 5,88; F, 17,05; O, 23,93; P, 4,63

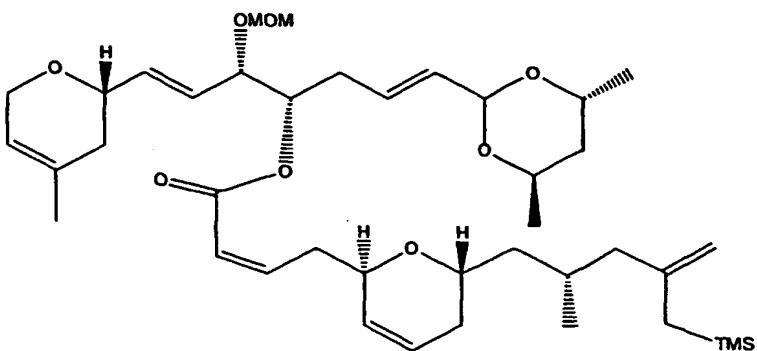
[0083] To a solution of alcohol compound 4a of step xvii) (0.76 g, 2 mmol) and DMAP (0.6 g, 3 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (10 ml) was added slowly a solution of $(CF_3CH_2O)_2P(O)CH_2COCl$ (1.07 g, 1.6 eqv) in CH_2Cl_2 at -78°C. After 15 min pyridine (0.3 ml) was added at the same temperature and the mixture was allowed to warm up slowly to room temper-

ature (approximately 2 h). The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NaHCO_3 . The organic phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 X 5 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the crude product (hexane: ethyl acetate: 1:1) gave compound 5a as a colourless oil (0.45 g, 96%); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -48^\circ$ ($c=0.25$ in CHCl_3); IR (neat), 2974, 1740, 1269, 1173, 1104, 964 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (250 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 5.87 (1H, dd, $J=15.7, 5.3$ Hz), 5.76 (1H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 5.60 (2H, m), 5.43 (1H, brs), 5.24 (1H, d, $J=5.0$ Hz), 5.07, (1H, ddd, $J=10.0, 8.3, 5.1$ Hz), 4.69 (1H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 4.54 (1H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 4.47 (5H, m), 4.32 (1H, ddd, $J=13.2, 6.8, 1.5$ Hz), 4.10 (3H, m), 4.02 (2H, m), 3.37 (3H, s), 3.24 (1H, dd, $J=16.2, 21.0$ Hz), 3.18 (1H, dd, $J=16.2, 20.4$ Hz), 2.5-2.2 (2H, m), 2.1-1.7 (4H, m), 1.71 (3H, brs), 1.38 (3H, d, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.30 (1H, m), 1.22 (3H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 160.4 (s), 137. (d), 131.6 (d), 132.1 (d), 131.6 (s), 129.0 (d), 125.8 (d), 120.1 (d), 94.3 (t), 93.3 (d), 76.6 (d), 76.5 (d), 73.3 (d), 68.5 (d), 67.9 (d), 65.9 (t), 63.3 (t), 62.5 (t), 56.1 (d), 37.0 (t), 36.0 (t), 35.4 (t), 33.7 (t), 33.1 (t), 23.2 (q), 22.2 (q), 22.2 (q), 17.5 (q); MS-EI (m/z, %): 668 (M^+ , 6), 623 (8), 521 (5), 469 (6), 369 (15), 287 (85), 217 (30), 115 (80); HRMS: found: 628.2201⁺ - 5 ppm, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{39}\text{F}_6\text{O}_{10}\text{P}$ requires 668.2185

15 **xix) Process for the production of compound 6a**

[0084]

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35 $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_8\text{Si}$

Exact Mass: 700.4370

Mol. Wt.: 701.0169

C, 68.53; H, 9.20; O, 18.26; P, 4.01

[0085] To a mixture of compound 5a of step xviii) (0.1 g, 0.15 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (0.21 g, 0.8 mmol) in THF (2 ml) was added KHMDS (0.29 ml, 0.5 M in toluene, 0.15 mmol) at -78°C. After 45 min a solution of aldehyde compound 15 (0.052 g, 0.18 mmol) in THF (1 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred an additional 45 min. The reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NH_4Cl and extracted with ethyl acetate, (3 X 5 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the crude product (hexane : ethyl acetate - 1:1) gave pure (Z)- isomer compound 6a (0.089g, 85%) as a colourless oil; %); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -28^\circ$ ($c=0.2$ in CHCl_3); IR (neat), 2928, 1719, 1680, 1640, 1560, 1376, 1274, 1164, 1099, 997 cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 6.45 (ddd, $J=11.5, 7.6, 6.5$ Hz), 5.91 (1H, dt, $J=11.5, 1.9$ Hz), 5.82 (2H, , m), 5.72 (1H, dq , $J=9.0, 2.3$ Hz), 5.59 (2H, m), 5.40 (1H, brs), 5.24 (1H, d, $J=5.2$ Hz), 5.06 , (1H, ddd, $J=10.6, 8.5, 5.1$ Hz), 4.69 (1H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 4.59 (1H, bs), 4.58 (1H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 4.56 (1H, brs), 4.32 (1H, ddd $J=13.4, 6.7, 6.7$ Hz), 4.28 (1H, m), 4.19 (3H, m), 4.03 (2H, m), 3.81 (1H, m), 3.37 (3H, s), 3.0 (1H, m), 2.93 (1H, m), 2.51 (1H, m), 2.36 (1H, m), 2.1-1.8 (9H, m), 1.71 (3H, brs), 1.67 (2H, m), 1.52 (2H, m), 1.38 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 1.35 (1H, brd, $J=13.3$, Hz), 1.23 (3H, d, $J=6.1$ Hz), 1.1 (1H, m), 0.87 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz), 0.3 (9H, s); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (62.5 MHz, CDCl_3), δ in ppm = 165.5 (s), 147.9 (d), 146.2 (s), 131.6 (s), 131.3 (d), 129.9 (d), 129.4 (d), 126.4 (d), 125.3 (d), 120.9 (d), 120.1 (d), 109.1 (t), 94.4 (t), 93.5 (d), 76.6 (d), 73.8 (d), 73.5 (d), 72.3 (d), 68.5 (d), 67.8 (d), 65.9 (t), 65.5 (d), 56.1 (d), 47.3 (t), 42.8 (t), 37.1 (t), 36.0 (t), 34.0 (t), 33.6 (t), 31.7 (t), 27.1 (d), 26.7 (t), 23.3 (q), 22.2 (q), 19.7 (q), 17.6 (q); 0.8 (q); MS-EI (m/z, %): 700 (M^+ , 4), 613 (8), 503 (4), 365 (95), 303 (12), 251 (85), 161 (35), 115 (55); HRMS: found 700.4395, requires for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_8\text{Si}$ 700.4370.

xx) Process for the production of compound 7a

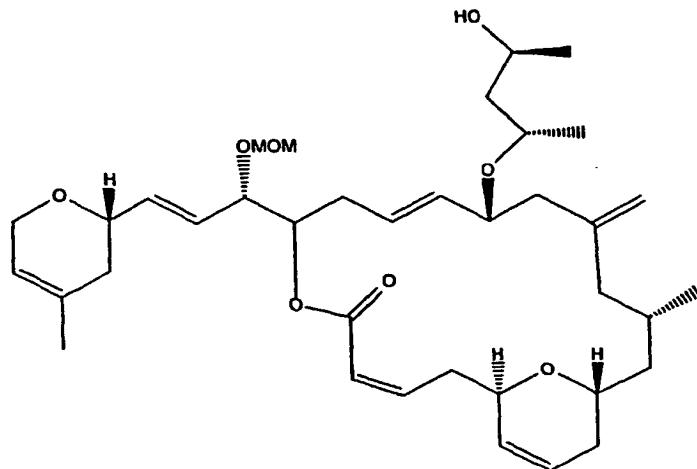
[0086]

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 $C_{37}H_{56}O_8$

Exact Mass: 628,3975

Mol. Wt.: 628,8357

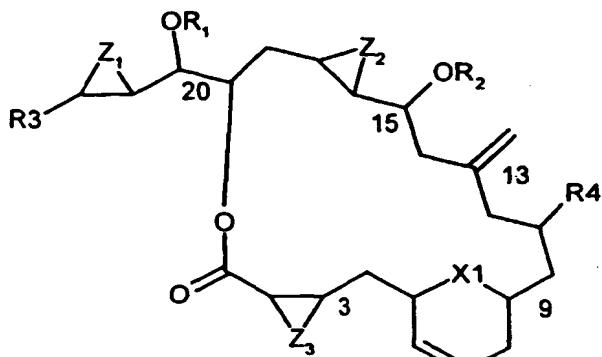
C, 70,67; H, 8,98; O, 20,35

[0087] To a solution of $EtAlCl_2$ (0.1 ml, 1M in CH_2Cl_2 , 0.1 mmol) in 15 ml CH_2Cl_2 was added slowly (syringe pump), a solution of compound 6a of step xix) (0.04 g., 0.05 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1ml) at -50°C. After the addition was finished, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to °C. The reaction was quenched with buffer (pH = 7, 2 ml) and stirred for 2 h. The organic phase was separated and the water phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , (3 X 5 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water followed by brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the crude product (hexane: ethyl acetate: 1:1) gave compound 7a as a colourless oil (0.031 g, 85%); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -31^\circ$ ($c=0.1$ in $CHCl_3$); IR (neat), 3500, 2928, 17290, 1682, 1638, 1510, 1376, 1164, 990 cm^{-1} ; δ 6.31 (ddd, $J=11.5, 10.0, 5.3$ Hz), 5.91 (1H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 5.84 (2H, , m), 5.71 (1H, dd , $J=9.9, 1.9$ Hz), 5.62 (1H, m), 5.58 (1H, ddd, $J=7.2, 2.0, 1.3$ Hz), 5.47 (dd, $J=15.5, 8.0$ Hz), 5.41 (1H, brs), 5.09, (1H, dd $J=12.8, 6.4$, Hz), 4.79 (1H, brs), 4.76 (1H, brs), 4.67 (1H, Hz), 4.55 (1H, bs), 4.24 (1H, brs), 4.11(6H, m), 3.96 (1H, ddd $J=8.3, 8.0, 4.7$ Hz), 3.83 (2H, m), 3.62 (1H, m), 3.34 (3H, s), 3.0. (1H, m), 2.36 (2H, t, $J=6.9$ Hz), 2.3-2.0 (5H, m), 1.87 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.60 (2H, m), 1.56 (3H, s), 1.52 (1H, ddd $J=14.5, 6.3, 2.2$ Hz), 1.26 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz), 1.12 (3H, d, $J=6.1$ Hz), 0.85 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (62.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ in ppm = 165.2 (s), 146.9 (d), 144.3 (s), 136.1 (d), 134.2 (d), 131.4 (s), 128.5 (d), 128.4 (d), 126.0 (d), 125.1 (d), 121.7 (d), 119.8 (d), 115.6 (d), 112.9 (t), 94.0 (t), 75.3 (d), 74.0 (d), 73.5 (d), 73.3 (d), 71.9 (d), 69.8 (d), 67.2 (d), 65.9 (t), 64.3 (d), 55.7 (d), 44.8 (d), 44.7 (t), 43.0 (t), 42.8 (t), 38.8 (t), 36.2 (t), 35.9 (t), 34.4 (t), 33.0 (t), 31. (t), 31.4 (t), 29.8 (t), 28.3 (d), 24.4 (t), 23.5 (q), 23.0 (q), 22.7 (t), 20.0 (q), 18.3 (q), 14.2 (q); HRMS: found: 628.3930+. 5 ppm, $C_{37}H_{56}O_8$ requires 628.3975.

Claims

50 1. Laulimalid derivatives of general formula I

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(1),

in which

R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -alkyl, β -alkyl, methyloxymethyl, alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group,

R³ has the meaning of a five or six membered, optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl ring, or a five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated cycloalkyl ring, which can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵,

R⁴ has the meaning of α -alkyl, β -alkyl, aryl or trifluoromethyl,

X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵, in which

R⁵ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl,

Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷,

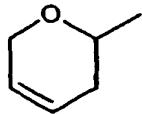
Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α - or β -epoxide), sulphur or the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷,

Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

R⁶ has the meaning of alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and

R⁷ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl,

and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring



and X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the meaning of β -epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

2. Laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, according to claim 1, in which

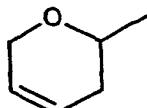
R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, methyloxymethyl, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

R³ has the meaning of a five or six membered, optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl ring, or a five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl ring, which

can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵,
 5 R⁴ has the meaning of α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, aryl or trifluoromethyl,
 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵, in which
 R⁵ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl or aryl,
 Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or
 the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷,
 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α - or β -
 epoxide), sulphur or the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or
 =NR⁷,
 10 Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,
 R⁶ has the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl or aryl, and
 R⁷ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl or aryl,

and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring

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and X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond,
 Z₂ has the meaning of β -epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

25 3. Laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, according to claims 1 and 2, in which

R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, meth-
 ylmethylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a
 silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

30 R³ has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, furan, oxazole, thi-
 azole, imidazole, pyrazole, pyridin, pyrimidine, triazine, quinolin, isoquinolin or benzo derivatives
 thereof, or a five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated C₃-C₇-
 cycloalkyl ring, which can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵,

35 R⁴ has the meaning of α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,

X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵, in which

R⁵ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl,

Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen, sulphur or
 the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or =NR⁷,

40 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, triple bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α - or β -
 epoxide), sulphur or the group -CH₂-, -CH₂-CH₂-, =C(OH)₂, =C(halogen)(OH), =C(OH)NR⁶ or
 =NR⁷,

Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

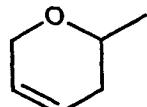
R⁶ has the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl, and

R⁷ has the meaning of hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl, phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl,

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and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring

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55 X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has
 the meaning of β -epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

4. Laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, according to claims 1 to 3, in which

5 R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, meth-ylmethylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

R³ has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, furan, oxazole, thiazole, imidazole, pyrazole, pyridin, pyrimidine, triazine, quinolin, isoquinolin or benzo derivatives thereof, or a five or six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated C₃-C₇-cycloalkyl ring, which can be interrupted by oxygen, sulphur or the group =NR⁵,

10 R⁴ has the meaning of α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,

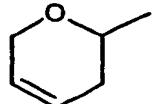
X₁ has the meaning of oxygen,

Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen,

15 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α - or β -epoxide) and has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring

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X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the meaning of β -epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

5. Laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, according to claims 1 to 4, in which

30 R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, meth-ylmethylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

R³ has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, 1,3-thiazoles or 2- and 3-pyridyl, or a six membered optionally substituted and optionally partially saturated cyclohexyl ring, which can be interrupted by oxygen,

35 R⁴ has the meaning of α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,

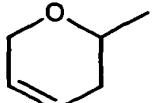
X₁ has the meaning of oxygen,

Z₁ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen,

40 Z₂ has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, or has the meaning of oxygen (α - or β -epoxide) and has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

and the optical isomers and salts thereof, except of those compounds in which R³ stands for the cycloalkyl ring

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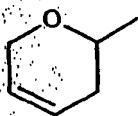
50

X₁ has the meaning of oxygen, R¹ has the meaning of α -methyl, Z₁ has the meaning of a (E)-double bond, Z₂ has the meaning of β -epoxide if Z₃ has the meaning of a (Z)-double bond.

6. Laulimalid derivatives of general formula I, according to claims 1 to 5, in which

55 R¹ and R² independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen, α -C₁-C₆-alkyl, β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, meth-ylmethylether, C₁-C₆-alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a silyl protecting group, or an acetyl, benzyl, carbamate or carbonate protecting group,

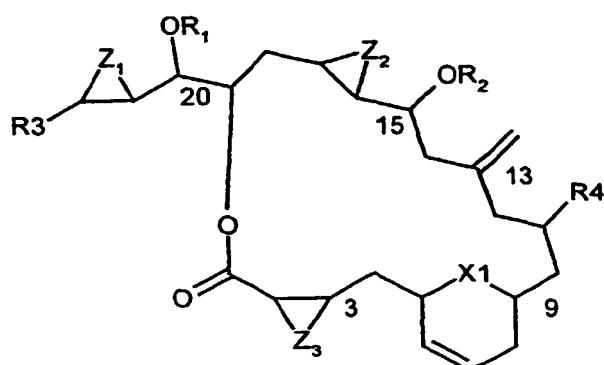
R³ has the meaning of optionally substituted phenyl, 1,3-thiazoles, 2- and 3-pyridyl or the group



which is substituted with methyl,
has the meaning of α - C₁-C₆-alkyl, β - C₁-C₆-alkyl, phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, or trifluoromethyl,
has the meaning of oxygen,
has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond,
has the meaning of a (Z)- or (E)-double bond, and
has the meaning of a (Z) or (E)-double bond,

15 and the optical isomers and salts thereof.

7. Process for the production of laulimalide and laulimalide derivatives of general formula I



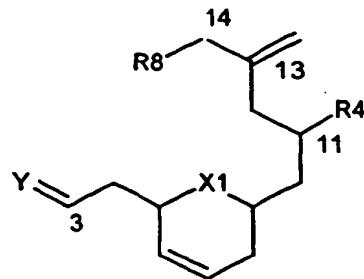
35 (1),

40 in which
R¹, R², R³, R⁴, X₁, Z₁, Z₂ and Z₃ have the meaning as defined in claims 1 to 6, characterised in by reacting a compound of general formula II

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(II).

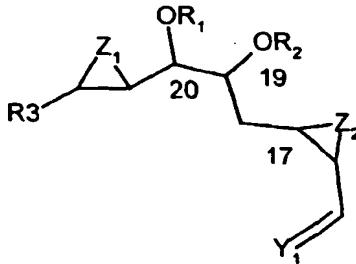
in which

20

R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning defined under formula I, and
 R⁸ has the meaning of hydrogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein
 M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In, and
 Y has the meaning of oxygen or the group =CH(OH), (Z) or (E)- CH-COOH, (Z) or (E)- =CH-COOR⁹
 25 or (Z) or (E)- CHHal, in which
 R⁹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl,

with a compound of general formula III

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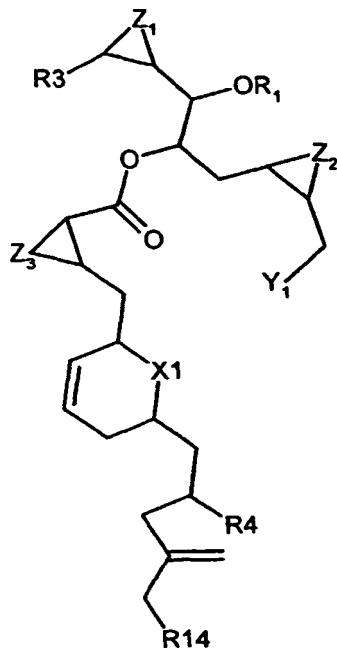
(III).

45

in which

R¹, R³, Z₁ und Z₂ have the meaning defined under formula I, and
 R² has the meaning of hydrogen, methylmethylether, paramethyloxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group, or a group -COCH₂B, wherein
 50 B has the meaning of the group -SIR¹⁰, -SeR¹¹, -Se(O)R¹¹, -TeR¹¹, -PO(OR¹¹)₃ or -P(O)(OCH₂CR¹⁰)₂, in which
 R¹⁰ has the meaning of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, or the group -CF₃, or -CH₂OR¹¹, in which
 R¹¹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and
 55 Y₁ has the meaning of oxygen, or an alkyl acetal of the group -CH(OR¹²)₂, or a five membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, or six membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, and
 R¹² has the meaning of alkyl,

to form an intermediate of general formula IV



(IV),

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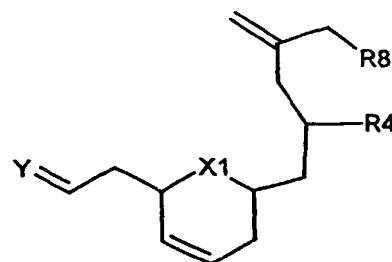
in which

35 R1, R³, R⁴, X₁ and Z₁-Z₃ have the meaning defined under formula I, and
 Y₁ has the meaning defined under formula III, and
 R¹⁴ has the meaning of hydrogen, halogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein
 M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In,

which is cyclized to the compounds of general formula I.

40 8. Process for the production of intermediates of general formula II,

45



55 II),

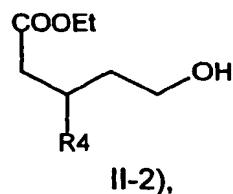
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in which R^4 and X_1 have the meaning as defined under formula I, and R^8 has the meaning of hydrogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group $MHal$, wherein M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In, and Y has the meaning of oxygen or the group $=CH(OH)$, (Z) or (E)-CH-COOH, (Z) or (E)- $=CH-COOR^9$ or (Z) or (E)-CHHal, in which R^9 has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, characterized in by reacting

5

a) an alcohol compound of general formula II-2)

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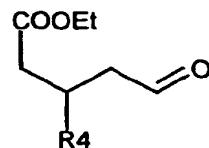


15

in which R^4 has the meaning as defined under formula I, in a suitable solvent together with a suitable oxidant to give an aldehyde compound of general formula II-3)

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II-3),

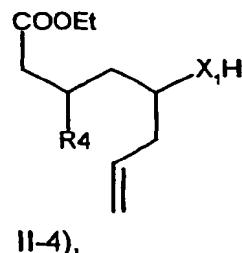
in which R^4 has the meaning as defined under formula I,

35

b) reacting aldehyde compound of general formula II-3) in a suitable solvent with a suitable alkylating agent to give a compound of general formula II-4)

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in which R^4 and X_1 have the meaning as defined under formula I,

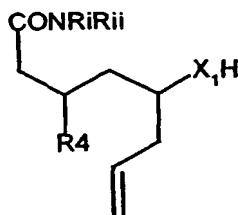
55

c) reacting compound II-4) with an amine of general formula II-4a



55

in which R^I and R^{II} independently from each other have the meaning of hydrogen or C_1-C_6 -alkyl, to give a compound of general formula II-5)

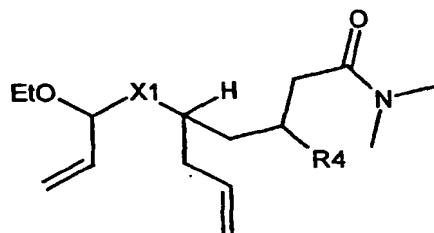


II-5),

15 in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I and Rⁱ and Rⁱⁱ have the meaning as defined under formula II-4a,

d) reacting compound II-5) in a suitable solvent with a suitable acetal and a suitable hydroxy compound to give a compound of general formula II-6)

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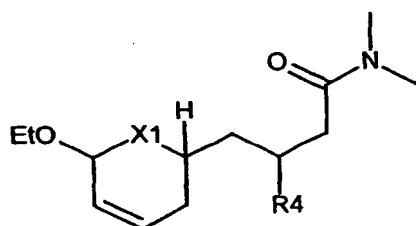
II-6),

35

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

e) deoxygenating compound II-6) in a suitable solvent with a suitable catalyst, to give a compound of general formula II-7)

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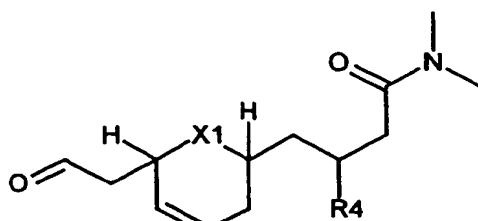
II-7),

55

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

f) reacting compound II-7) with a suitable vinyl ether and a suitable perchlorate in a suitable solvent, to give a compound of general formula II-8)

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II-8)

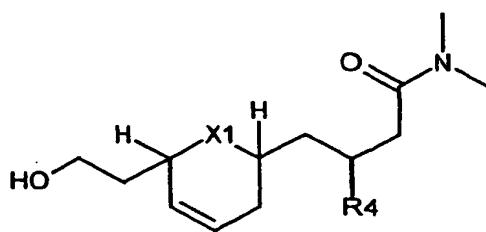
15

in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

g) reacting aldehyde compound II-8) with a suitable reductant in a suitable solvent to give an alcohol compound of general formula II-9)

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II-9)

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in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I,

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h) reacting a solution of alcohol compound II-9) in a suitable organic base and with a silyl chloride or a triflak (Si) of general formula II-9a)

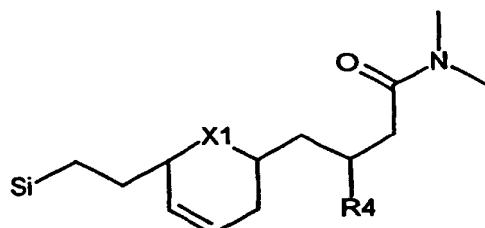
40

 $R^{21}R^{22}R^{23}\cdot SiCl$ or $R^{21}R^{22}R^{23}SiOTf$ (II-9a),
in which R²¹, R²² and R²³ independently from each other have the meaning of α - or β -C₁-C₆-alkyl, to give an amide compound of general formula II-10)

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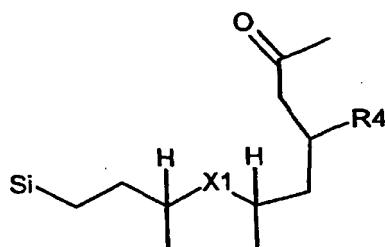
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II-10)

15 in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I and Si has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

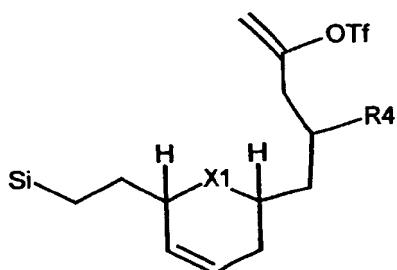
20 i) reacting amide compound of general formula II-10) with a metal organic compound and in a suitable solvent to give a ketone compound of general formula II-11)



II-11),

35 in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I and Si has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

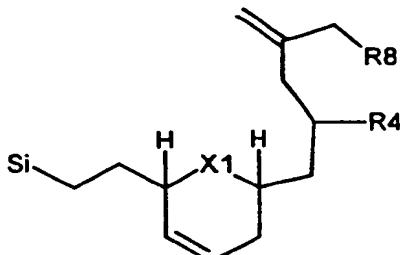
40 j) reacting the ketone compound II-11) with a suitable strong amide base in a suitable solvent, and accordingly with a suitable acylating agent in a suitable solvent to give an enoltriflate of general formula II-12)



II-12)

in which R^4 and X_1 have the meaning as defined under formula I and Si has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

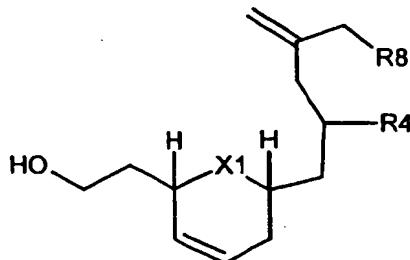
5 k) reacting enotriflate compound II-12) with a suitable Pd catalyst and with alkali chloride in a suitable solvent, and accordingly with $TMSCH_2MgCl$ to give compound II-13)



II-13)

20 in which R^4 and X_1 have the meaning as defined under formula I, R^8 has the meaning as defined under formula II, and Si has the meaning as defined under formula II-9a,

25 l) reacting compounds of general formula II-13) with a suitable ionic fluoride in a suitable solvent to give compound II-14)



II-14)

40 in which R^4 and X_1 have the meaning as defined under formula I and R^8 has the meaning as defined under formula II,

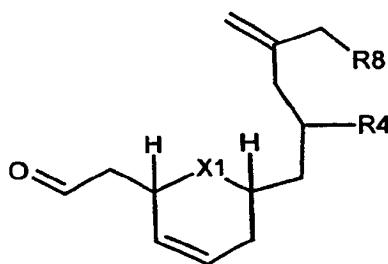
45 m) reacting compound II-14) with a suitable oxidant in a suitable solvent to give an aldehyde compound of general formula II-15)

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II-15)

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in which R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning as defined under formula I and R⁸ has the meaning as defined under formula II, and

20 n) reacting aldehyde compound II-15) with a phosphonyl acetic ester of general formula II-15a)

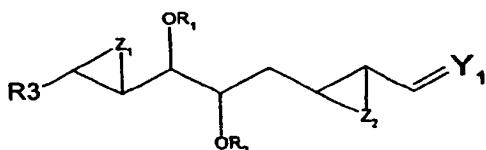


25 in which R^x and R^y independently have from each other have the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, halo-C₁-C₆-alkyl or phenyl, and with 18-crown-6, and a suitable strong amid base, in a suitable solvent to give the intermediate compound of general formula II).

9. Process for the production of general formula III,

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(III),

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in which

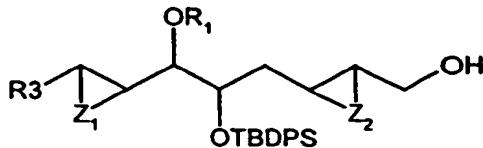
45 R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning defined under formula I, and
 R² has the meaning of hydrogen, methylmethylether, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group, or a group -COCH₂B, wherein

B has the meaning of the group -SiR¹⁰, -SeR¹¹, -TeR¹¹, -PO(OR¹¹)₃ or -P(O)(OCH₂CR¹⁰)₂, in which

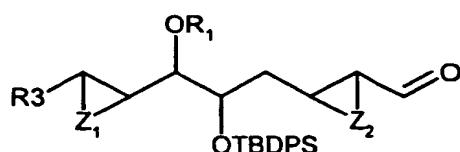
50 R¹⁰ has the meaning of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, or the group -CF₃, or -CH₂OR¹¹, in which
 R¹¹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and

55 Y₁ has the meaning of oxygen, or an alkyl acetal of the group -CH(OR¹²)₂, or a five membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, or six membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, and
 R¹² has the meaning of alkyl, which is characterized in by reacting

55 o) an alcohol compound of general Formula III-16)

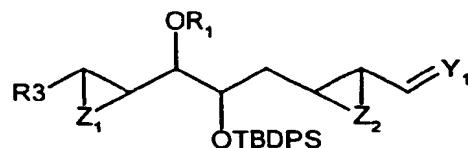


10 in which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I, with a suitable oxidant in a suitable solvent to give an aldehyde compound of general formula III-17)



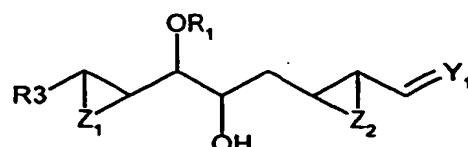
25 in which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I,

30 p) reacting a compound of general formula III-17) with an acetal in a suitable solvent to give a compound of general Formula III-18)



45 in which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I, and Y₁, has the meaning as defined under formula III,

45 q) reacting a compound of general formula III-18) with a suitable ionic fluoride in a suitable solvent to an alcohol compound of general formula III-19)



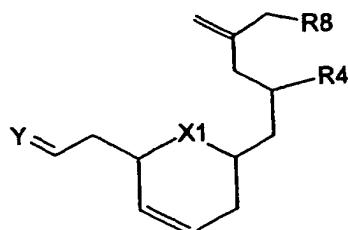
5 In which R¹, R³, Z₁ and Z₂ have the meaning as defined under general formula I, and Y₁ has the meaning as defined under formula III, and

10 reacting a compound of general formula III-19) with a suitable tertiary amine in a suitable solvent, and accordingly with a solution of a phosphoro acetyl chloride of general formula III-19a



20 in which R⁹ has the meaning of C₁-C₆-alkyl, halo-C₁-C₆-alkyl or aryl, in a suitable organic base to give a compound of general formula III.

25 10. Compounds of general formula II

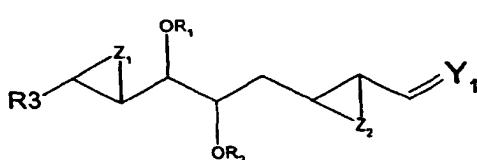


35 (II),

40 in which

45 R⁴ and X₁ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and
 R⁸ has the meaning of hydrogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein
 M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In, and
 Y has the meaning of oxygen or the group =CH(OH), (Z) or (E)-CH-COOH, (Z) or (E)-=CH-COOR⁹
 or (Z) or (E)-CHHal, in which
 R⁹ has the meaning of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, as intermediates for the production of compounds of general formula I.

50 11. Compounds of general formula III



60 (III),

65 in which

70 R¹, R³, Z₁ und Z₂ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and
 R² has the meaning of hydrogen, methylmethylether, paramethoxybenzyl, benzyl, or a protecting group, or a group -COCH₂B, wherein

B has the meaning of the group $-\text{SiR}^{10}$, $-\text{SeR}^{11}$, $-\text{Se(O)R}^{11}$, $-\text{TeR}^{11}$, $-\text{PO(OR}^{11}\text{)}_3$ or $-\text{P(O)(OCH}_2\text{CR}^{10}\text{)}_2$, in which

5 R¹⁰ has the meaning of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, or the group $-\text{CF}_3$, or $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^{11}$, in which

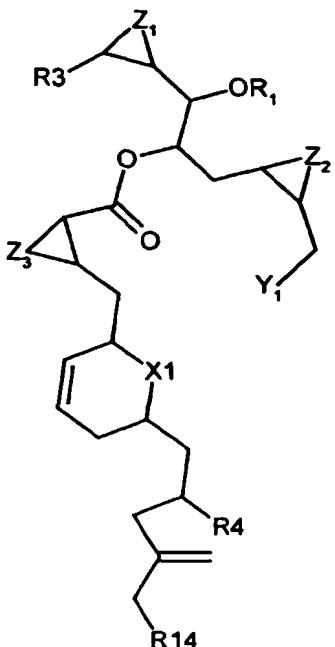
R¹¹ has the meaning of hydrogène, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, and

Y₁ has the meaning of oxygène, or an alkyl acetal of the group $-\text{CH(OR}^{12}\text{)}_2$, or a five membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, or six membered O,O; N,O; O,S; or S,S; cyclic acetal, and

R¹² has the meaning of alkyl, as intermediates for the production of compounds of general formula I.

10 12. Compounds of general formula IV

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(IV),

in which

45 R¹, R³, R⁴, X₁ and Z₁-Z₃ have the meaning defined above under formula I, and
Y₁ has the meaning defined above under formula III, and
R¹⁴ has the meaning of hydrogen, halogen, trimethylsilyl, or the group MHal, wherein
50 M has the meaning of Mg, Li, Ti, Ge or In, as intermediates for the production of compounds of general formula I.

13. Use of compounds of general formula I, according to claims 1 to 6, for the treatment of cancer, such as solide tumors and Leukemia, autoimmune diseases, such as psoriasis, alopecia and multiple sklerose, chemotherapeutically induced alopecia and mukositis, cardiovascular diseases, such as stenosis, arteriosclerosis and restenosis, 55 infectious diseases caused by unicellulare parasites, such as trypanosoma, toxoplasma or plasmodium, or nephrological diseases caused by fungi, such as glomerulonephritis, chronical neurodegenerative diseases, such as Huntington's disease, amyotropical lateral sclerose, Parkinson disease, AIDS dementia and Alzheimer's diseases, acute neurodegenerative disease, such as ichemia of the brain and neurotraumata, virale infektions, such as wie

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z. B. Cytomegalus-infectiones, herpes, hepatitis B and C, and HIV diseases.

14. A medicament comprising one or more compounds of general Formula I, according to claim 1 to 6.

5 15. A medicament according to claim 14, together with suitable formulations and vehicles.

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 25 0331

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	<p>GHOSH, A. K. ET AL: "A macrolactonization-based strategy to obtain microtubule- stabilizing agent (-)-laulimalide" TETRAHEDRON LETT. (2001), 42(20), 3399-3401 , XP002189881 * compounds 1, 8,9,15 *</p> <p>---</p> <p>GHOSH, ARUN K. ET AL: "Total Synthesis of (-)-Laulimalide" JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (2000), 122(44), 11027-11028 , XP002189882 * compounds 1, 19, 20 *</p> <p>---</p> <p>WO 01 54689 A (UNIV HAWAII ;UNIV UTAH STATE (US)) 2 August 2001 (2001-08-02) * claim 7, compounds 1-4,6 *</p> <p>---</p>	1	<p>C07D493/08 C07D493/18 C07F7/08 C07D309/26 C07F9/655 C07D407/14 //(C07D493/08, 321:00, 311:00), (C07D493/18, 321:00, 311:00, 311:00)</p>
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
			C07D C07F
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search		Examine:
THE HAGUE	11 February 2002		Alfaro Faus, I
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>8 : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 01 25 0331

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

11-02-2002

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0154689	A 02-08-2001	AU WO	3117301 A 0154689 A1	07-08-2001 02-08-2001

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82